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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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No. 54,059.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
30th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10513		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5594	MOLDAVIA	8600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5594	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5594	VICTORIA	6532
25th "	PERSIA	7961		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5594	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5594		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on THURSDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *19th March, 1907.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	3,636	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	3,636	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FOR MARSEILLES DIRECT.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S.S. "HAVRAISE," 4646 Tons, WILL SAIL for above Port about 6th April. Has Splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers Cabins on Deck, Electric Light.
French Cuisine and Wine Free.
For Fare apply to—

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Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation à Vapeur.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th April.
CAMPANIA	J. Thomson	8091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5194	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	10th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5194	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing about
ASIA	3,611	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 355
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 360
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 560
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	1st Apl. 11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur.	28th Mar. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	29th Mar. 7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, on MONDAY, 1st April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th *March*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	14th April.
KORRIBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KORRIBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	31st March.
* † VORWAERTS	8990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori		26th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	...	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Honma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. R. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Honma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2625	Birch	4th April 1907
* GENERAL	2511	Mühlhaner	19th April 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1907.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.
PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.
PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.
BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.
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COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£25,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET. 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.
BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Sochne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
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STUHR'S GENUINE
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Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.
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GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
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GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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Acting Agent.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £660,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
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Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Maien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ECZEMA FOR FOUR MONTHS

Baby Girl Suffered from Head to Foot—Would Beat Her Head—When Washed would Cry with Pain—Blood Ran Down Back—One Mass of Sores—Medical Men Useless.

CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT A CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills cured her. I told them and I think it's worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her. I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140 King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, Vial of 60) to purify the blood. A single set often cures.
Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture, and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th March, 1907

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, and MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TENDERS are invited for completely raising to the GROUND and REMOVING the excavated MATERIALS of a HILL—roughly measuring 195' by 160' by 17'—situated in the compound of the SWADESHI MILLS, Kurla. Hill open to inspection of intending contractors, till 31st instant. Tenders must be sent by the 10th proximo to the MILL MANAGER, who will answer all enquiries.

THE LAKHSHIMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transaction the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1906.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd April to the 15th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS

BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE, the following property from Mr. DEEPCHAND NAHALCHAND. Any person having any claim thereon by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate on the South side of Champawady formerly known as Khutterwady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6637 Square Yards be the same, little, more or less, and bounded on the North by the said Khutterwady Lane, on the South and West by the New Cloth Market, and on the East by the property of Ramdas Manchharam, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 444, and Collectors New No. 1534, and the said messuages and buildings are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 1607, and Street Nos. 70 and 72.—Dated this 25th day of March 1907.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M, and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the stakes, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

"PIONEER ASCENTS in the KARAKARAN HIMALAYA."

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by
Mrs. BULLOCK WORKMAN.
THE FAMOUS MOUNTAINEER and TRAVELLER.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.
In the Y.M.C.A. HALL, WODEHOUSE ROAD.
PICTURES EXHIBITED by New Electric Arc-light.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, K.C.I.E,
Brigadier-General GREEN-FIELD, etc.
TICKETS—Rupees 2 and Rupee 1.
(May be had in advance from the Y.M.C.A. or at the Door.
Proceeds in aid of the NEW BUILDING FUND.

AYRCLIFF HIGH SCHOOL, SIMLA.

THIS GIRLS' SCHOOL has held the FIRST PLACE IN THE PUNJAB since 1900, and won THIRTY-EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS since that date.

Principal Miss BIRRELL, Assisted by an English Staff, and a Trained Nurse from St. Bartholomew's.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

INDIA THE FAR EAST.

	Rs.	A.
The Religions of India by A. Barth. Translated by Rev. J. Wood	12	0
Cities of India by G. W. Forrest C.I.E. with Illustrations. Cheaper edition	4	6
Modern India by William Cleroy Curtis with a Map and Illustrations from Photographs	6	9
Under the Sun. Impressions of Indian Cities: by Perceval Landon. Author of Lhasa, Coloured and other Illustrations, Colonial Edition	6	0
Indian Trees: An Account of Trees, Shrubs, Woody Climbers, Bamboos and Palms Indigenous or commonly cultivated in the British Indian Empire by Dietrich Braudis, K. C. I. E. Assisted by Indian Foresters. Illustrated	14	0
Buddhism, Its History and Literature by T. W. Rhys Davids LL.D., Ph. D.	4	8
Hindustani for Every Day by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, M.R.A.S.	6	0
English-Hindustani Pocket Vocabulary (containing 2,200 useful Words in classified Lists) by Major F.R.S.S. Chapman ...	1	12
A Practical Hindustani Grammar. Compiled by Lt. Col. A. O. Green, R.E. Part I ...	6	6
Ditto ... ... Part II ...	5	10
Indiscreet Letters from Peking. Being the Notes of an Eye-witness, &c., &c. Edited by B. L. Putnam Weale. Illustrated. Colonial Edition	5	0
A Staff Officer's Scrap Book During the Russo-Japanese War by Lt. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B. Illustrated with maps, etc. Volume II	15	12
Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Madinah and Meccah by Capt. Sir Richard E. Burtan K.C.M.G. &c. Edited by his wife Isabel Burton, 2 vols. Illustrated	5	4
Handbook of English Japanese Etymology by William Imbrie	4	6

ENGINEERING.

Locomotive Compounding and Superheating. A Practical Text Book for the use of Railway and Locomotive Engineers, Students and Draughtsmen, by J. F. Gairns. With frontispiece and 148 other illustrations ...	7	7
A Manual of Applied Mechanics by William John M. Rankine. With Diagrams. Revised by W. T. Millar, C. E...	9	6
Practical Sanitation: A Handbook for Sanitary Inspectors and others interested in Sanitation, by George Reid, M. D. &c. With Appendix by Herbert Manley, M.B., &c. With numerous diagrams	4	8

PHILOSOPHIC, OCCULT, ETC.

Some Problems of Existence, by Norman Pearson	6	9
The Age of Reason by Tromas Paine. With Introduction by J. M. Robertson	0	12
Human Origins by Samuel Laing. Revised by Edward Clodd	0	12
Wisdom and Destiny by Maurice Macterlinck Translated by Alfred Sutro	4	6
Practical Astrology, Being a Simple Method of instruction in the Science of Astrology, by Alan Leo	3	1
Consciousness and Matter, as Taught by the Yogis by no Indian	0	14
Humes Essays, 1. An inquiry concerning Human Understanding. II. An Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals with a Biographical sketch of the Author... ...	0	12

STANDARD WORKS.

The Letters of Trains. Wood Fall's Edition. With Facsimile Letters, &c.	2	10
The Life of Samuel Johnson. LL. D. by James Boswell. Esqr. 2 Vols with portraits. Newnes India Paper Edition	6	2
The Travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian. The translation of Marsden, revised by Thos. Wright. F. S. A. Portrait Newnes India Paper Edition	3	1
The Poems of John Keats. With Portrait. Newnes India Paper Edition	3	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to Read the Money Article by Charles Duguid. Revised. 1906.	2	3
Text-Book of Materia Medica for Nurses Compiled by Lavinia L. Dock. Revised 1905	3	1
Through Savage Europe. Being the Narrative of a Journey throughout the Balkan States and European Russia by Harryde Uriot F. R. G. S. Illustrated.	9	3
Aseptic Surgery by Chas B. Lockwood F. R. C. S.	3	0
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Animal Artisans and other Studies of Birds and Beasts by C. J. Cornish, M. A. &c. With Memoir, Portraits and Illustrations ...	5	11
The Diseases of Horses, by Hugh Dalziel ...	0	14
Easy Shorthand by Sir Edward Clarke K. C. 1907.	0	12
Memories by Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. With portrait and Illustrations	13	2
Continuation of Good Fellow's Ready Calculator. Compiled by John Almond. Set of Tables for packages from 4 feet to 8 feet, least dimension.	6	9

FICTION.

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The Diamond Ship by Max Pemberton. frontispiece. Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth...	2	4
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1907.
Official, Legal, Educational, Professional and Commercial.
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JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.

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HUGE COMBINED LONDON AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
First Appearance of
MISS MILLY FITZGERALD'S DIVING DOGS.
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GRAND FASHIONABLE GATHERING.
In aid of MR. JEHANGIR PETIT'S popular Scheme for a PARSI HOSPITAL.
THE NEW
PARSI VICTORIA DRAMATIC COY.
Will reproduce,
Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of
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TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, the 26th MARCH,
AT 9 P.M. (B.T.) SHARP.
Their much-applauded Parsi Drama
"KALJOOG"
(i.e., the Spirit of the Times)
By MR. RAHMANJEE N. KABRAJEE,
the leading Parsi Dramatist, and Author of the highly commended Social Dramas called "Bholee Gool," "Gamreni Gori," "Dorangi Doonia, &c., &c
"KALJOOG" is an exceptionally popular Parsi Drama, being hitherto very highly spoken of by the Press and the Public and also specially commended to the Government notice. The Synopsis in English of each scene occurring in the Drama can be had at the Door.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
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FOR 5 NIGHTS ONLY AND 1 MATINEE.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND.
BANDMANN FOLLIES.
A Complete Combination of
LONDON STARS.
DIRECT FROM LONDON
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LATEST
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MUSICAL
SUCCESSES.
SPECIAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, 6TH AT 4-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9-30 p.m.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medow Street.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhaties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Ash Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.
A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
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The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-13 per thousand : If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 1-12 per thousand : If printed on flap Rs. 3 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

IF not tried please once order and taste our DELICIOUS CROSS HOT BUNS, specially made for the occasion. Orders Registered. JAMES PEARSE & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replet with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

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1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

3. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

4. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [25TH MARCH, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes gold coins.	34,851	Marseilles	Oriental	N. Footehund Javeri
1 Box Rupees.	905	Jeddah	Shah Allum	H. A. H. Johar

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The visible supply figures to hand yesterday were 4,580,000 bales, against 3 730,000 bales last year and 3,420,000 bales in 1905.

The quantity in Sight is given at 11,810,000 bales against 9,170,000 bales last year and 10,380,000 bales in 1905.

Locally, we have little change to report. The market has been mainly occupied with the March adjustments, to-day being settlement day. A moderate business was reported in Spot cotton at Colaba, but we hear of little doing in forward business, the continued fall in prices at Home making buyers chary of operating.

The settlement rate in the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for "Good" Broach was Rs. 254. We give below the official quotations.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited, to-day.

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. 2. (Ry. terms)	163	153	..	25th March
Bengal, M. G (Ry terms)	172	161	..	do
B. Punjab M G	178	166	..	do
Comrawattee (description) M-G	200	192	..	do
Chandeish (M-G)	185	177	..	do
Khandwa (M-G)		196	..	do
Khangaon, fair staple (M-G)				
Akola M.G.	200	192	..	25th March
Karsoja (w. G.) fair staple				
Dharmangaum & Poolgaum M-G	206	196	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	220	212	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	259	..	254	do
Muttia (M. G)	182	170	..	do
Sawglined Dharwar	..	..	243	25 May
Westerns	..	..	220	do

Liverpool Opening:—

Opening tone	... ...	Easier
Estimated Sales	... ...	10.000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	10.000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·56	5·54	5·53	5·52	5·52
—03	—03	—04	—04	—04
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.		Nov.-Dec.
5·50	5·49	5·48		5·48
—04			—03	

FREIGHTS.

The market continues quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet with little business doing—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5 0 to Rs.	7 5 6
Apl-May ...	" 7 10 0	

Rapeseed—

Continues steady at the following quotations.

Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8 8 0
" Guzerat	... "	8 10 0

Gingellyseed:—

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs.	52	0 0
" 75 do.	... "	50	0 0
" 50 do.	... "	48	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	44	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... "	54	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

CASTORSEED:—

... ...	Rs.	37	0 0

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED:—

... "	19	8	0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—

... Rs.	42	8	0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—

White Delhi	... Rs.	4	7 0
White Karachi	... "	4	6 0

Tone.—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	1,360
India	53 1/2

MILLS—

Century	1.665
David	357 1/2
Empress	410 X. D.
Howard and Bullough	520 X. D.
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	3.260
Standard	1,170
Textile	1.290 C. D.

PRESSES—

New Mofussil	585
Volkart's United...	1.080

MISCELLANEOUS—

Bombay Flour Mill	395
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.Shares	265
Colaba Land and Mill	970
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	73
Treacher and Co....	562 1/2

RAILWAYS—

Tapti Valley	470
Ahmedabad Dholka	98

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:

Cotton	22,677	bales
Wheat	11,753	cwts
Linseed	9,090	"
Rapeseed	20,734	"
Gingellyseed	8,189	"
Poppyseed	1,172	"
Groundnuts	2,422	"
Castorseed	3,990	"
Rice	8,448	"
Myrabolams	13,622	"
Cottonseed	24,422	"
Gram	1,399	"
Jowar	15,446	"
Maize		

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down Rs. 234 lacs. There are borrowers at 6¼ per cent per annum for three months fixed.

Exchange:—

The market opened firm to-day at 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/16d. on demand. There was no enquiry and although there were buyers of T. T. for near delivery at 1s. 4 3/16d. no Bank would give the rate. Bills are scarce but better than 1s. 4 15/32d. 3 months' sight cannot be done until the Mail of 20th April. The June rate is firm at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4	1/4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4	1/4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4	1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4	3/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	173	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	151	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	157	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	214	

Government Paper:—

A moderate business has been passing in this market to-day in anticipation of the settlement. Rates opened at Rs. 97 1/8 for cash and settlement advanced to Rs. 97 1/4 but closing quiet at Rs. 97 1/8. Badlees, to a fair extent, have been arranged at a difference of ¼ against the forward buyer and it is expected that the approaching settlement will be mostly arranged. Money is in good demand and it is not improbable that the badlee difference will widen before the settling day. Calcutta market is steady, their ready, quotation being 97 1/8 and forward in a month 97¼.

Cash	97	6
1st Settlement	97	6
2nd Settlement	97	13

Bullion:—

Bar Silver in London rose 1/8 on Saturday to 30 1/4 ready and 30 1/4 for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate also firmed ¼ to 66⅛. There is not much doing in our local market, the attention of the dealers being centred on the Government Paper market. Ready Bars are quoted at 78¼ ex-duty and close steady. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	78	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	78	7	0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd March 1907, as compared with the statement of 16th March 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 16. Rs.	Mar. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	65,15,326	80,65,267
Public Deposits at Branches	83,92,555	95,97,177
Other Deposits	7,95,98,173	7,99,57,467
Post Bills	16,065	16,031
Sundries	19,09,750	18,86,653
Rs.	11,58,33,769	11,57,05,483
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,46,06,141	1,50,54,428
Other authorised Securities	31,33,029	30,86,303
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,75,55,045	1,80,18,777
Loans do. do.	3,58,37,706	2,66,72,268
Bills discounted and purchased	2,04,81,836	2,13,14,081
Dead Stock	3,28,256	3,28,236
Stamps	4,366	4,898
Bullion	11,33,813	10,65,794
Balances with other Banks	8,26,461	6,72,905
Sundries	1,82,388	1,80,713
Cash	3,17,84,421	2,94,07,984
	11,58,33,764	11,05,54,548

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th March 1907, as compared with the statement of 19th March 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	March 5. Rs. a. p.	March 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,30,30,108 0 4	1,54,08,814 0 0
Other Deposits, &c.	13,91,80,908 6 6	13,81,78,823 11 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,63,060 8 9	6,16,988 0 4
Sundries	24,54,944 12 3	26,24,285 5 1
Rs	19,04,29,022 11 10	19,28,27,911 9 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,18,82,261 0 0	1,19,33,263 0 0
Other authorised Investments	40,98,855 0 0	39,47,166 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	4,83,31,033 3 0	4,94,06,773 14 8
Accounts of Credit on do.	5,02,80,912 1 4	5,17,42,774 11 1
Bills discounted &c	2,52,21,625 12 1	2,56,81,947 8 1
Balances with other Banks	10,79,991 5 9	10,59,543 3 0
Bullions	... ...	... ...
Dead Stock	17,02,291 2 6	17,01,435 8 3
Stamps	14,616 12 11	14,672 2 11
Sundries	7,39,995 4 11	7,26,949 15 3
	14,36,81,592 11 5	14,54,44,526 3 3
Cash &c., at Head Office ... Do. at Branches ...	4,68,77,420 0 4	4,63,83,385 6 1
Rs.	19,04,29,022 11 10	19,18,27,911 9 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	89,06,550	Increase
Do. at Branches	5,27,344	Decrease
Other Deposits	10,02,077	Do.
Post Bills	1,47,981	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,00,687	Decrease
Loans	8,75,749	Increase
Accounts of Credit	14,61,981	Do.
Mercantile Bills	6,50,323	Do.
Cash at Head Office	2,74,939	Do.
Do. at Branches	7,66,984	Decrease

Percentage 29·38.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs Phirozsha B. Petit and Co., writing from Hong-Kong on Markets report on the Yarn Market as follows:—Our last circular was dated the 22nd February.

The China New Year holidays having terminated during the interval, Chinese merchants and dealers have for the most part returned from the country and business has since resumed. It cannot be said, however, that the volume so far transacted bespeaks a general eagerness on the part of purchasers to enter into engagements. The sales that have been affected were few and far between, while prices have receded, in some instances, fifty cents to a dollar per bale on the last published quotations. The slackness of demand at this time of year is due in a great measure to the large influx of subsidiary coins into the Colony. The depreciated currency at one period of the fortnight under review was quoted at discount of dols. 35 per dols. 1,000 closing at $87 1/2 per $1,000. It is obvious that so long as Chinese subsidiary coins are allowed to pour into the Colony to an extent far in excess of the legitimate demands of trade, so long will they operate as an extraneous factor detrimental to the easy flow of business. It stands to reason that retail traders, with an accumulated stock of the debased currency and no ready outlet therefore, must endeavour to meet their pecuniary obligations with the coins in their possession. Being at so large a discount prices of commodities are relatively influenced and Cotton Yarn whose ultimate destination is the small dealer is, in consequence, affected. This serious drawback to trade is one of the crying eyes of the times, for which no adequate remedy appears to have yet been devised.

Clearances during the fortnight have been far from satisfactory for the main reason explained in the foregoing.

The transactions recorded in this circular have been effected on the old-time basis, viz., clearance in three months. It cannot be stated with certainty if buyers will take delivery within the stipulated period. The transactions were partly induced by a spirit of speculation in the hope of an advance in prices in the near future. Such an appreciation it will not be difficult to establish.

No. 20s.—A very meagre business transpired in this count. Business reported in selected threads at dol. ¼ to dol. 1 lower than last quotation.

No. 16s.—Moderate business done for the Northern markets.

No. 12s.—Not much in favour. Cheap prices induced some business in selected chops. Prices show a decline of dol. ¼ to dol. 1 per bale.

No. 10s.—Cheap prices induced business, and good lots changed hands at last prices.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—Out of favour.

The market closes steady.

Sales:—30 bales of o. 6s; 25 bales of No. 8s; 2,790 bales of No. 10s.; 465 bales of No. 12s; 210 bales of No. 16s.; and 370 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 3,880 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Kutsang" and "Lightning" (from Calcutta), and "Bombay Maru," "Banca" and (from Bombay) of about 2,500 bales.

Shipment:—About 7,500 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 108,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as under—

India	T. T. at Rs. 163¼ per cent.	
	Demand " at 164	
London	T. T.	= Sh. 3·2 7/16d. = 8
"	Demand	" " 3·2 9/16 = 8
Shanghai		" Tls. 72¼ = $100.
Silver		31 11/16d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm write from Shanghai on March 2:—

During the past fortnight we expected the yarn market to improve a little. But unfortunately our hopes have not been realised. For the market has been unusually dull, and prices for all Spinnings have shown a slight decline of Tl. ¼ to Tl. 1 per bale. Chinese dealers expected that, after the China New Year, there would spring up a good demand for yarn for the Northern Ports—which would facilitate the clearances of purchases made before the New Year. But the receipt of some private advices from Tientsin, the particulars of which have not yet been revealed to the public, has upset all their calculations and has been, to a great extent, answerable for their unwillingness to clear their purchases and to ship them to those Ports. New purchases are insignificant, and even these were made at reduced prices. All this tends to show that the Tientsin information, above referred to, must be somewhat disquieting. However, strong hopes are entertained by Chinese dealers that favourable news from Tientsin will be received here within three weeks and that it will set at rest the great uneasiness that prevails just now. Nevertheless, we do not think that the market will resume its activity before three months are over. We are at a loss to understand how Indian importers can afford to part with their goods, when it is remembered that the prices, offered and accepted here, are about three taels less than those ruling in Bombay.

No. 10s. Only middling quality has been in demand at Tls. 63 to Tls. 64 per bale. Prices for all sorts have gone down by Tl. 1. About 2,400 bales were sold.

No. 12s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang took about 350 bales at a reduction of Tl. 1 per bale.

No. 16s. About 100 bales were bought by Kiukiang and Chinkiang at a decline of Tl. 1 per bale.

No. 20s. Szechuen, Kiukiang and Hankow have paid most attention to this count. About 1,400 bales were disposed of at a decline of Tl ¼ to Tl. 1 per bale.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 4,250 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 8,178 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 95,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 45,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On INDIA T. T. Rs. 225 1-2 per Tls. 100

On HONGKONG T.T. Tls. 73½ per $ 100

On LONDON T. T. 4s. 0 1-32d. per Tl.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—March 21, at Lushington Hall, Cotacamund, the wife of Captain A. de C. Scott, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLEVELAND-STEWART—MADDOX—March 18, at the Union Church, Cotacamund, Frederick Charles Cleveland-Stewart, Central Provinces Police, to Mabel Leonora, daughter of George Maddox, B.A., of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Nilgiris.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water 9-7m., 10-5a.; Low water, 3-28m, 3-9a.

Saraswati Mills Company, 3 Dean Lane, 4 p. m.

Mr. Banaji's Lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Gaiety Theatre, New Parsee Victoria Dramatic Company, "Kaljoog," 9 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Lecture by Mrs. Bullock Workman on the Karakaran Himalaya, 9-30 p.m.

Fitzgerald Brothers Circus.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S STATUE.—It is stated that H. H. the Gackwar has sent to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as a contribution to the fund for raising a statue of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta.

NEW PLEADERS.—Mr. V. V. Tilak, Acting Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, issued yesterday evening the results of the High Court Pleaders' and the District Court Pleaders' examinations, held on 4th February last. There were 39 candidates for the High Court Pleaders' examination: of these two were successful, viz., Bhanabhai N. Patel and Narayen B. Puranik. Out of the 286 candidates, who had offered themselves for examination for the office of District Court Pleaders, 44 passed. They all belong to the Hindu community.

MR. BEHMAN BANAJI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali", will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) to-day by Mr. Behman Sorabji Jehangir Banaji. The topic selected for the evening is "How to create a beautiful and intellectual child of our own desire? Psychological Researches in Heredity." The lecture will be illustrated with authentic records, anatomical charts and phrenological bust and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

NEW PARSEE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY.—To-night, at the Gaiety Theatre, the members of the New Parsee Victoria Dramatic Company perform "Kaljoog", i.e., the spirit of the Times, written by Mr. Bahmanjee Nowrojee Kabrajee, a well-known playwright. The programme is to be given in aid of Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit's scheme for a Parsee Hospital. "Kaljoog," is an exceptionally popular Parsee drama, which has been highly spoken of by the Press and the public, and is to be performed on this occasion under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and others.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kindpermission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNeill and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Unter Di Soldatue	Fahrbach
Aria	Cornet Solo Jeanne Hachette	Concone
Intermezzo	Maria	William
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Valse	Pour Le Bal	Eliot
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubes
An Oriental Scene	The Dervish Chorus	Tobik

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Japan per extra s. s. "Knight Templar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day, 26th instant, instead of yesterday as previously notified.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Bundesrath" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow, 27th instant, Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on the 27th instant instead of the 26th as previously notified. Parcel mail for French China and Japan close at 1 p.m. on the same day.

A BOGUS CAPTAIN.

Mr. Cursetjee Limjibhoy, the manager of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, reported to the police that on the 9th instant, a European, who gave his name as Captain W. D. Frederick, of the Seaforth Highlanders, Nowshera, came to his shop on the Hornby Road, and obtained a bicycle on the hire system at Rs. 2 per diem, for which a receipt was passed and the address given was Watson's Hotel. The complainant made enquiries of the man at the Hotel as he had failed to return him the cycle, and learnt that the name and the address were false, and that the cycle was sold the same day to one Balkrishnaji Dhakooji for Rs. 60. The man has made himself scarce. The cycle is taken charge of by the police and the man with the false name is being sought for.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The following is a list of the Government Nominees to the Municipal Corporation:—

Colonel Collie, the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Captain Anand Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, George Lund, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack bin Curtna, Messrs. Hajee Sulliman Abdul Wahid, Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Jamsedji Ardasir Wadia, Darasha Chichgar, Sir Harkishendas Narotamdas, and Mr. Moolji Bhowanidas Barbhaya.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, sentenced Nana Kana a "bhungi" to seven months' rigorous imprisonment for house-breaking and the theft of ornaments of Rs. 644 belonging to one Bulwant Gunpat of Borobhat Lane. During the complainants' absence from house, on the 14th instant, the accused had broken open the doors and the cupboard, when he was arrested red-handed by the sudden arrival of the complainant on the spot.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—

Anjar—Chaterbhuj Jeraj Begin, Dhulia—Nanoo c/o Kisan Barabkai Mohallo Lohar galli, Lasalgain G. I. E—Damoo Sucharam New Godi Fater Bunder, Murud Janjira—Bhawrao Sub Register, Hingoli—Cawasji Manekji Durji Chunabazar, Bugulkot—Pannalal Kupchand, Yadgiri, G. I. E.—Gopilal Radhakishan, Mortakka—Burdhichand near Bholesar, Lucknow—Talite Baliwala, Beawar—Naserwanjee Mancherjee Coman work Lines 16, Sialkot City—Ptliw obained Barbar care of Govalchand Hospital near Market, Fatehpur (Jaipcd)—Chandkhan care of Said Sahib Darga, False Point—Mrs Stevens Bromenugh Isle of, Light House—Wight England.

PROPOSED MEHTA STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is stated with authority that a large sum is being collected with a view to raise a statue of Sir P. M. Mehta in public recognition of his civic labours. The organisers of the fund are sure, it is said, to get up a lakh of rupees or more. In that case, may I suggest not only a practical, but useful way of spending that huge amount—a part in the construction of the statue and the remainder in the work of establishing something like the Mehta Technical school or Swadeshi Drugs Pharmacy? I hope my suggestion will receive due attention.

C. S. T.

March 14.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED HOLDING ON A PERMANENT TENURE.

Judgment of the Appeal Court.

THE Appeal Court consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of an appeal preferred in a suit brought by Hirjibhoy Manockjee Setna against Balkrishna Govind Shende.

The plaintiff in the Court below prayed that the defendant may be ordered forthwith to deliver possession of the premises in his occupation in Mingelwady Oart at Girgaum, that defendant be ordered to pay to plaintiff Rs. 6 per month for the wrongful withholding of the premises, with costs, etc. Two questions were involved in the case: first whether the plaintiff was entitled to eject the defendant from the premises, and secondly whether the defendant was entitled to compensation for the repairs or erections which he might have put upon the premises. Mr. Justice Russell, before whom the case was heard, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff on the 26th September, 1906. From that judgment the defendant Shende appealed.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said this appeal arose out of a suit for possession of property in Mingelwady Oart. The defendant, who had appealed, did not pretend to be owner of the property; he contended that he was a tenant of the plaintiff-respondent, but he maintained that he held on a permanent tenure, and in any case he claimed that he should be paid compensation for money expended by him on the premises. On both points, Mr. Justice Russell held against the defendant-appellant. His decision as to the character of the tenancy principally rested on exhibit D., and if that document be admissible, then undoubtedly the defendant could not claim to hold on more than a monthly tenancy. It was, however, objected for the defendant that this document was inadmissible for want of registration, and the Chief Justice inclined to the view that this objection was sound. But even apart from exhibit D., the Chief Justice held that the defendant had not established his right to more than a monthly tenancy. After referring to a history of the property, and coming to exhibit D., his Lordship said he would assume that it was not admissible for want of registration, but how did the defendant thereby hope to establish that the property was thenceforth held on a permanent lease? There was nothing in the history of the property that favoured this view: and the evidence was that no part of this part, of which it formed a part, had ever been let on a permanent tenancy. At the same time, the ordinary presumption would be opposed to the rights for which the plaintiff contended. The Chief Justice therefore held that the defendant had failed to prove that the tenancy was permanent.

An attempt, however, was made by the defendant to show that the plaintiff was stopped from denying the permanent tenancy alleged by the defendant, but Mr. Justice Russell refused to allow this case to be made. In the opinion of the learned Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Russell rightly so decided, for no such case was made either in the written statement or the issues. It only remained for the Chief Justice to deal with the defendant's claim for compensation in respect of the money expended by him on the property; and here too, the defendant had endeavoured to make out a case of estoppel. The facts on which he relied for this purpose were that, prior to the expenditure alleged by him, the deed of assignment in his favour was shown by him to the plaintiff, and in that deed there were expressions which, he maintained, showed that his assignor purported to transfer to him permanent rights in the property. And he said that plaintiff, knowing this, acquiesced in his expenditure what was necessary to establish the estoppel on which the defendant relied, was laid down by the Privy Council in Beni Ram vs. Kend Lal, I. L. R., 21A, 496; and the facts proved in this case fell far short of this. It was a significant fact that it was never put to the plaintiff that he understood the deed of assignment to contain a representation that the defendant had a permanent tenancy, and that the defendant nowhere deposed that he expended his money in the belief that he was a a permanent tenant. In the opinion of the learned Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Russel could, on the materials before him come to no other conclusion than that at which he arrived, and his decree must be confirmed with costs.

CONSPIRACY AT SHOLAPUR.

A Fictitious Claim.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of the appeals of Madhav Gopal and Narayen Vasudev who were convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapure, of entering into a conspiracy, and making a fictitious claim, between 14th February 1905 and 3rd April 1905, to the property of Yemuna Paru, in the name of Ganga Paru, through a person who had fictitiously impersonated Ganga, and by that means obtaining a false certificate, on the strength of which they obtained Rs. 126 due to Yemuna. Each of the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment This was one more out of the several cases of fraud, committed in the District Court of Sholapure. An account of the affair was published in these columns last week., Mr. N. D. Jathar, Pleader appeared for No. 1; Mr. M. B Chouhal, Government Pleader, and Mr. G. S. Rao, Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that Mr. Jather had strenuously argued that his client, No. 1, was entitled to an acquittal; because the Sessions Judge had substantially disbelieved the evidence of the more important witnesses for the prosecution, namely, of the two pleaders Mohendale and Valsangkar, also the evidence and the confessions made by both the accused before Mr. Panse, Third Class Magistrate. It was true the Sessions Judge had made strong comments on the pleaders; and of these two, on Mehendale especially, whom he had suspected to be an accomplice in the crime. But the Judge had not disbelieved the evidence entirely: he had rather held that they had not told the whole truth, and had kept back something with the object of screening other offenders, by throwing the whole responsibility on the two accused. It was unnecessary for the purposes of this appeal for the Judges of the Appellate Bench to express an opinion on the conduct of the pleaders in question, or on the evidence they had given; because, even assuming that for the reasons given by the learned Judge, Mehendale, and for the matter of that, Volsangkar, were accomplices, there were still the confessions of the accused, which the the Judge had not set aside as worthless. The portion of it discounted was only the one which related to the receipt written out by accused No. 1 and given to Mehendale. These confessions were not brought about either by inducement or ill-treatment; there was no reason to suppose them to be otherwise than being voluntary and true. No reasonable doubt existed against fixing up the accused as being the parties in the making of the false claim, and as persons who had deliberately deceived the Court. It might be that there were other persons in the conspiracy; but the guilt of the accused was clear. Agreeing with the learned Sessions Judge in the main, the Appellate Bench confirmed the conviction, and dismissed the appeal. But as the sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment were, in the opinion of the Bench, light, and incommensurate with the seriousness of the offences, notices were ordered to be issued against the accused to show cause why these sentences should not be enhanced by the Judges of the Appellate High Court Bench.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A CLAIM FOR DEMURRAGE.

AT the Small Causes Court, His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, disposed of a suit and a cross suit instituted by Messrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and N. J Khambatta.

The first suit was instituted by the former plaintiff to recover demurrage of Rs. 1,333-5-4 from the latter defendant, and the second was a cross-suit filed by the defendant.

Mr. Byrne for the defendants contended that his client, would not in law be liable to pay the demurrage, that the principle of the cases cited by Mr. Setna on behalf of the plaintiff was not extended to cases between a vendor of goods and his purchaser who took delivery under the bill-of-lading, and the defendant at any rate was liable for his own default and not for the default of other persons.

Taking the circumstances of the case, His Honour held it was clear on the evidence that the defendants were at fault. They had agreed to purchase 2,000 tons of coal and to take delivery of the same in six days. The s.s. "Jackson" brought a cargo of 7,010 tons of coal. Defendants knew by their bill-of-lading under which they took delivery that six lay days only were allowed for the discharge of the vessel. They had ample notice that the steamer was berthed in the harbour on the 9th and was ready to deliver on the 11th of June and the long days began from 10 a. m. that day. Portions of a day are not taken into account and Monday, the 11th, was the day to begin. The Judge found on the evidence that the defendants failed to send any boats on the 11th and 12th. The defendants themselves could give no positive evidence on the subject, except putting forward a story that the boats were ready and were sent. Their foreman's evidence, the Judge remarked, was shuffling and unreliable. On the other hand there was the positive evidence of the Captain, a thoroughly disinterested witness, that there were no boats alongside the vessel on the first two days. The demurrage that had to be paid was at Rs. 333-5-4 per day. The charterers left off two out of ten days that the ship was on demurrage. Plaintiff has allowed credit for that to defendants and claimed only Rs. 1,333-5-4. After reviewing the evidence at length, the learned Chief Judge gave a decree on behalf of the plaintiff.

CROSS SUIT.

The Judge held that this was a curious claim. The circumstance that out of the boats sent alongside the vessel, some were not lawfully loaded and returned partly empty, and that at times some boat, sent late in the day, returned entirely empty, was not due to the plaintiff's fault nor the ship's fault. As a matter of fact, the Judge found in the first suit that the ship was not in fault, that the ship had always a sufficient number of gangs to discharge the cargo and he further held that the vessel worked, in so discharging the cargo, for full hours till 7 p. m. whenever there were lighters alongside. So that if any lighters returned empty, the defendants could make no claim. The Judge, however, on taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration allowed Rs. 80-8, on behalf of the plaintiff and gave a decree accordingly.

AN INTERPLEADER SUIT.

At the Small Causes Court the learned second Judge, Mr. Donald, disposed of a case filed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company as an interpleader suit against one Namori Ismail and others praying that the above Company be discharged from all liability in respect of two wagons of bones consigned from Kaimgang station which were claimed by the 1st defendant as the consignee of the goods and by the 3rd as the holder of the Railway receipt. The Company further prayed that on payment of their freight, costs of the suit and wharfage charges that the defendants may be ordered to interplead. Mr. Mahuvakar appeared for the 1st defendant; Mr. Sanklia for the 2nd defendant: the Railway Company being represented by their constituted Attorney. Mr. Mahuvakar, on behalf of his client, contended that the Railway Company was not entitled to charge or to claim wharfage charges in an interpleader suit, and cited the case of B. B. and C. I. Railway *versus* Sasoon reported in 18 Bombay I. L. R. 231.

The wharfage charges which, according to the rates of the Company, were about Rs. 600 which were reduced to Rs. 50. The learned Judge after hearing arguments on both sides finally ordered that on payment of the costs, freight and Rs. 15 only on account of wharfage charges, the goods be delivered to the 1st defendant.

PROSECUTION OF THE "TRIBUNE."

Civil Surgeon's Defamation Suit.

The case in which Captain William Ernest M'Kechnie, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Jullundur Cantonment, has lodged a complaint under Sections 500, 501, 502 Indian Penal Code, against Mr. Alfred Nandy, Editor, Lala Mool Chand, Printer, and Mr. K. P. Chatterji, the late Joint Editor of the "Tribune" a Lahore native paper printed in English, came on for hearing on Wednesday last in the Court of Mr. Connolly, Magistrate of the First Class, Lahore, as briefly reported in our telegrams. Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, and the defence was represented by Mr. Arthur Grey and Raizada Bhagat Ram, Barristers-at-law. Great interest was evinced in the case.

THE OFFENDING PARAGRAPHS.

The paragraphs objected to are as follows:—

"JULLUNDUR CANTONMENT.

"ALLEGED PUNKHA COOLIE MURDER CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

"As

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907.

SOCIALISM RAMPANT.

WE who only go home for a holiday, who are then merely sojourners in our mother-country, view somewhat lightheartedly the trend of events in England at the present time. But people of our class who live in England, are beginning to ask, with some alarm, whither their course is set? The expensiveness of not being poor is forcibly brought home to them by means of ever-increasing rates and taxes which are mainly for the benefit of their poorer neighbours, while, at the same time, demands on their charity are ever more pressing. Year by year, the man who works with his hands is the recipient of new benefits from the State, while the man who works with his head finds it more difficult to keep that head above water. Yet, in spite of these benefits, the "working man," as the hand-labourer is termed, seems to be no better off, and, like the daughters of the horseleech, to be still asking for more. His power for asking—and getting—seems also to be increasing, and as his getting more means, generally, that someone else has to do with less, the position of the classes above him is becoming somewhat precarious. Hitherto these classes have been inclined to live and let live, but now that their very existence is threatened, it seems high time that they awoke to assert their claims. Perhaps it is with the idea of making them alive to this, that an anonymous writer has produced "What Might Have Been" (John Murray). One of the best ways of getting people to think seriously is to treat serious subjects cheerfully, and in this book our author tackles the question of what the growing power of the working-classes may come to, in a clever and humourous manner. He assumes that "running side by side with 1907 A. D. there is a collateral period 1907 A. C., *i.e.*, a period which might have been," supposing certain things had happened a little differently, and allowed certain causes to operate more freely. Thus, in this A. C. period, we have a Parliament with a huge Socialist majority, which had come into power by promising its supporters more of other people's property, and still greater privileges, than the Labour party which preceded them had promised. Their manifesto was "War to all those better off than ourselves." By economy, which they rigidly practised, they meant, the "confiscation of other people's savings, the appropriation of the fruit of successful toil:" by national prosperity they meant, "the State-aided indolence of their class." Some of the features of their *regime* were the confiscation by the State of all dividends over five per cent., a fifty per cent. taxation on all servants above one, and a cent. per cent. taxation of all luxuries such as motor-cars and polo-ponies. The proceeds of these taxes went to create an "Unemployed Wages grant." Then there were the Personal Property Tax, the Minimum Wages Bill and the (proposed) maximum limit for incomes of £500 per annum and the requisition for State purposes of all incomes over that sum.

In these circumstances, a Unity League comes into existence, through the initiative of a man named Salt who, aided by Sir John Hampden, a former Conservative leader, succeeded in making a combination among the *other* working classes. By careful organisation their membership reached five millions, and they then combined not to use coal. Their action, well-timed to coincide with a coal import tax imposed by France, of course, resulted in an enormous number of men being thrown out of work in England, and the consequent harrassment of the Socialist Government. The crash soon came, for in view of the fatherly attitude of the State towards the working-man, he had become more thriftless than ever. So much State money was there to be spent on him that he never kept any of his own earnings in his pocket. Government soon found their funds insufficient to cope with the demands of their supporters; a fierce winter aggravated their troubles, so in the end the Socialist Government resigned, and a new one was formed by the members of the Unity League, whose first act was to pass a "Bill to amend the qualifications of Voters in Parliamentary Elections" and the second, to repeal the Payment of Members Act. The above is an outline of the tale. The book is very cleverly written and bristles with caustic humour—mostly at the expense of the leaders of the Socialist Parliament. Incidentally there is an amusing account of the new system of street-naming by the London County Council, whereby names of streets would be abolished, and a stranger who got into the Margate Road at Battersea would not be deceived into thinking—if he kept straight on—he would arrive at Margate. The system was to have main streets denoted by capitals, roads off them would be capitals and figures—odd numbers left, even numbers right; tributary roads to trunk branch roads would have small letters, similarly numbered for their branches. Thus, if a man found himself in C4 b2 f5 street he would immediately know exactly where he was! Another equally amusing sketch is that of the "Snap" system, the system of summing up everything in literature, drama, politics, etc., by catchy phrases. Thus the Reverend Sebastian advertised his lectures as "Seven minutes-sandwich-sermonettes." The new food "Chip-Chunks" was thus advertised "Bow-wow! Feel Chippy? Then champ Chip-Chunks"! Political despatches were made attractive, and pithy in a similar way. So were speeches in the House, though for the benefit of the intelligent foreigner who read them, Webster's dictionary had to be revised. These are but side issues of the book, but they are cleverly handled. Our author's satire is biting, and with it he unsparingly whips the weaknesses of our day.

"A good novel," says M. Brunchevе in his admirable criticism of Balzac's work, "must, in the first place be an account of events which might not have happened." In this view, our author's "What might have been" is a very good novel indeed One cannot conceive that the Labour Party of our own age will ever misuse their power to the extent they did in our author's Collateral Age, or that Socialism, which in that Age, is exhibited as a mass of vulgar and selfish aspirations, will, in *Anno Domini*, ever become so. None the less, in their endeavour—a laudable one—to obtain fair wages and regular work for honest workmen, the Labour Party has hitherto been more bold than wise, and the Socialism which they preach has been sadly in want of more culture and education. One can but hope that it will take to heart the lessons of its errors, and, while continuing to agitate for a just reward for honest toil, have no truck with the selfish demands of idlers who hang upon its chariot wheels. Let it not forget that the so-called working man is the base, not the pinnacle of our social structure, and that any foolish swaying on his part will bring ruin upon the whole, —in which ruin the man at the bottom will fare the worst. Let it not forget, too, that while it may cherish the idea of universal peace among men, and aim at a realization of the wish that nation shall no longer war against nation, kingdom against kingdom, the sword must civilise before it can be sheathed. The "White Man's Burden" must, we fear, lie heavy for a long while yet upon the back of England. It will inevitably crush her if she do not bear it, sword in hand.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

WARS and rumours of wars in Central America are by no means uncommon. Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua are all more or less the victims of the policy of self-advancement which usually influences their Governments and the inflammatory nature of the mixed inhabitants, who look on knives as made for better work than cutting bread and butter, does not tend towards a peaceful solution when difficulties arise. The last serious situation of the kind was further south when, some years ago, Chili and the Argentine turned their attention to the frontier, guarded by the Andes and only agreed to remain at peace through the intervention of King Edward. At other times the simple expedient of a new office-seeker turning out the existing President has had the effect of drawing attention to internal affairs and saving the situation. Ordinarily when two States openly resort to arms it is a serious matter, but the wars of Central America need never be regarded very seriously, for the use of fire-arms is one of the last items in the list of accomplishments and a hard day's fighting often results in only as many casualties as can be counted on the fingers of one's hands. Nicaragua and Honduras, however, seemed to be in earnest, that is to be too lustful of a disturbance to accept the good offices of the States and Mexico. Early in February Mexico had taken steps and instructed her diplomatic representatives in the countries involved to make representations to the effect that both Mexico and the United States would expect the prospective belligerents to exhaust every means, including arbitration, before going to war. There is not much doubt that it was Nicaragua which brought about the deadlock though, in justice to Honduras, it must be stated that the latter was no whit less anxious to hit second blow. Actual hostilities broke out in Februray, so, according to a message from San Salvador, the Nicaraguan Army invaded Honduras at Portillo del Espino and, after a battle lasting over two hours, was forced to retreat leaving 37 dead and many wounded. The Hondurans captured proclamations establishing a provisional Government signed by Honduran revolutionaries fighting with the Nicaraguan army. Another message from Mexico described the first fight as a small affair. A later message, however, stated that the Nicaraguan troops under Generals Fornos and Vasquez had defeated the Honduran troops and captured several important positions. President Bonilla of Honduras is reported to have issued a proclamation distorting potlitical events of recent occurrence and appealing for recognition of the boundary question. Nicaraguans claim that the Government has, from the outset, demanded nothing more than satisfaction for the violation of Nicaraguan territory, the attack on property and destruction of buildings by Honduran regulars and the shooting of the Nicaraguan soldiers comprising the frontier guard. A few days later the Nicaraguans took El Triunfo, Honduras, without opposition and, two days later, after a sharp fight had taken San Bernardo, the Honduran retreat being described as a rout which enabled their pursuers to make plans for an attack on Teguri-galpa, the capital of Honduras. The latest news, however, is that Cholutera has been taken and as this lies in the first line of advance it seems that the original accounts have been distorted. The United States Government, according to a message at the end of February, was inclined to let the two countries fight, thinking that after each side has been battered and bruised, the two nations will be perfectly willing to make peace. As one officer expressed it: "It would be well to let them off a little of their surplus belligerency." This was taken to mean that if Honduras and Nicaragua would not abide by their former promises to arbitrate they would be permitted to fight without further interference from America and this would seem to be the best way of settling the difficulty provided no other States are allowed to come into the quarrel.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

THE China Mail brings a selection of opinions on the progress towards a settlement between Japan and America. Foreign opinion in Tokio is satisfied that the present arrangement is the best expedient in the circumstances, for, in the first place, the Japanese Diplomats concerned have entirely avoided a serious issue with a friendly Power and the passage of the Immigration Amendment implies the virtual cancellation of the segregation order, subsequently confirmed, so that Japan wins her case without question. The new law, however, cannot be regarded as a perfect settlement, for it only averts and does not settle the main issues. In other words, it is a compromise with conditions which threaten further troubles. Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Secretary, has stated to an interviewer his regret that some of the Japanese papers have indulged in careless utterances on this question without knowledge of the fundamental principles of the treaty between Japan and America. Article 2 of the Treaty states that the stipulation concerning the liberty of navigation, commerce and residence, etc., do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers, police and public security, which are in force, or may hereafter be enacted, in either of the two countries. Thus America is entitled to enforce the right reserved in this Clause, but hitherto has refrained from resorting thereto, in view of the comparative unimportance of Japanese immigration and of the friendly relations between the two countries. But the extraordinary inflow of Japanese immigrants to California had created a conflict between native and Japanese labourers. The Tokio papers are by no means satisfied with the present settlement. The chief paper the *Nichi Nichi. Shinbum* regrets that Japanese emigrants alone are to be affected and finds no reason to congratulate the Foreign Office. The Japanese nation would accept the settlement for the time being, in view of the situation in California, the sincerity of the Federal Government and the written stipulations of the Treaty with America. The *Asahi* considers it rather crude that President Roosevelt took the imposing of the emigration restriction for the solution of the segregation question. But while deploring the victory won by the anti-Japanese in California over the American Government, as well as over the Japanese Government, the Japanese nation will, says the *Asahi* not feel offended at the Federal authorities. The chauvinistic *Yorozu* points out that the Presidential amendment is more illegal than the segregation order, and amounts to the complete realization of the wishes of the anti-Japanese in California. The fundamental solution of the difficulty depends upon the full right of Japanese naturalization.

AN OCTOGENARIAN ARCHBISHOP.

THE retirement of Dr. Colgan, Archbishop of Madras, serves to remind us of the unselfish lives led by the Roman Catholic Clergy who leave their native land for India in the cause of God. Dr. Colgan has, we should say, created a record with his sixty-three years in the Madras Presidency, where he came from Maynooth College as a young man of twenty. On the first of next month, His Grace will be eighty-three years of age, and will have attained a longevity greater than that of any other man who has held an Indian Archbishopric. Dr. Colgan is also probably the only living alumnus of Maynooth College whose memory goes back to a time before the present College building was erected by Pugin in 1846. Dr. Colgan was a Westmeath man by birth, and we believe the only "English" Archbishop which Bombay has had, Dr. Porter, was also an Irishman. Dr. Colgan's life has been devoted to the great work which he has carried on, and the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of his Episcopal consecration will be a great event in the history of the Catholics of Madras.

HIS Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain the Honourable H. E. Thelluson, A. D. C., visited the Flagship Hyacinth yesterday evening at 5-30 p.m. On His Excellency's leaving the vessel a salute of 17 guns was fired in his honour.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "China," with the outward Mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia" left Hongkong at 4-30 p.m., on March 23.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer Colombo Maru left Singapore for Penang on the 23rd instant.

CHAPTER XXIV of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by William le Queux, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

MR R. J. KENT, C E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, will shortly take the place of Mr. Kemball on the Improvement Trust and Mr. Proes, under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., will succeed Mr. Kent.

DR. J. POLLEN, the President of the British Esperantist Association will lecture on the New Neutral International Language at the Elphinstone College this afternoon at 3-30 o'clock.

THE Florio Rubattino Company's steamer "Ischia" left Singapore for Bombay on the 24th instant, and the steamer "R. Rubattino" from Genoa left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd March, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 114,910 maunds and 5,094 in the earnings

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THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (78 miles open) for the week ending 16th March 1907 amounted to Rs. 124,641 being an increase of Rs. 34,954 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 89,687.

THE *Empress* for the current month contains an excellent group photograph of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Viceregal party at Government House, Calcutta, a further instalment of the Minto Fete pictures and some excellent snapshots of the Bengal Presidency Athletic Meeting.

SIR JAMES MACKAY, who is to represent India at the Colonial Conference, was senior partner of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, and is largely interested in the B. I. S. N. Co. Shortly after he left Calcutta he was deputed to go to China to arrange the Commercial Treaty which has proved abortive.

THE *C. & M. Gazette* thinks self-confidence in the cavalry arm must be fostered and encouraged. Too much insistence on the importance of avoiding heavy losses will certainly have a deleterious effect on the spirit of enterprise and a readiness to act, qualities which are highly essential to a cavalry commander. Full credit should be given to the cavalry leader who studies concealment and surprise and acts with boldness and dash even though such action may entail loss.

THE *Field* writes:—By recognising the claims of Kumar Shri Ranjitsingbji to the throne of the little State of Nawanagar, the Indian Government has given satisfaction to a much larger number of Englishmen than ever before interested themselves in such a decision. There is good reason to believe that the new ruler will be equally acceptable to the nobility and people of his realm, since there is no more popular character all the world over than that of the sportsman, and the brave Rajputs have always been particularly inclined to honour a man of action. The culmination of Ranjitsinghji's career will be attentively followed henceforth by admirers of his cricket, and the Prince himself must be conscious that in all his public actions he will to some extent be held responsible for the credit of the imperial game. Nothing in the history of cricket has been more romantic than the wonderful perseverance by which the Rajput Freshman at Cambridge won his way from Parker's Piece and college matches into the University eleven, and the extraordinary versatility which enabled him to live in closer intimacy with our race than any Asiatic before him. It will, of course, be claimed for cricket that it has made Ranjitsinghji, but we must in fairness recognise that he must have been naturally endowed with the cricket temperament, and that, too, in a much larger measure than several members of first-class county elevens who could easily be instanced as somewhat deficient in a qualification more essential to success than mere dexterity, for in his long series of extraordinary batting feats nothing has been more striking than his capacity for rising to the occasion and playing an uphill game. In fact while Ranjitsinghji has added to the British conception of the perfect batsman a marvellous legerdemain quite new to cricket, he has never shown the defects of his qualities, or in any way fallen short of the ideal in hopefulness, tenacity, fairness, or equanimity. These virtues may not, perhaps, quite tally with the traditional notions of what an Indian despot should be but they can hardly be without value in any ruler of men.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

Facilities for Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 11.

Before the Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Carruthers) left Hobart on the 8th, for the North-West coast, the Premier of Tasmania (Capt. Evans) took the opportunity of discussing with him the desirability of the States taking united action to secure a joint and representative display at the Franco-British Exhibition to be held in London in 1908. Mr. Carruthers held the opinion that the opportunity should not be lost by the States of making a striking exhibition, which would show the potentialities of each State. He suggested that the erection and supervision of the exhibition should be undertaken by a single representative acting on behalf of all the States. Capt. Evans concurred in this view, but before taking action he will await replies from the other States to the communication he recently addressed to the respective Premiers. The question of bringing the Premiers together at an early date was also considered. It was agreed that in order to meet the convenience of Mr. Kidston, the Premiers of the other State should be communicated with so as to ascertain whether they were prepared to assemble in Brisbane before the Federal Parliament met again. Another subject to which attention was given was that of presenting a joint petition to the Imperial Government, urging that the claim of the States to direct representation at the next Imperial Conference should receive consideration. A subject closely allied to this was the necessity of arriving at a final undertaking regarding the proper channel for communicating between the States and the Colonial Office. The Premiers also deliberated upon the necessity of taking vigorous action with the object of having effect given to the financial resolutions which were passed at the Inter-State Conference in October last. It was pointed out that the Braddon clause would expire in 2½ years and this rendered it extremely desirable that the smaller States should accurately know their position.

MR. BENT'S POSITION.

It is impossible for the Premier to get away to Brisbane for the proposed meeting of Premiers. He will have no objection to doing so later and he says that he thinks the meeting may and should be arranged before the next session of the Federal Parliament. On the 7th he received the following telegram from the Premier of Tasmania:—"I have had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Carruthers here, and have suggested that the Premiers should offer to go to Brisbane, to meet Mr. Kidston's convenience. Mr. Carruthers agreed with me that an endeavour should be made to meet together prior to the Federal session, so as to come to some definite conclusion on the financial question as well as on other matters of importance to the States. Are you agreeable to go to Brisbane? You must not forget that the New South Wales elections take place about August, so that if we do not meet in the autumn it will be more difficult to arrange later on. Mr. Carruthers arrives in Melbourne on Wednesday morning." As a letter was to come which would go more fully into the matter, Mr. Bent said that he would defer saying anything further until he had discussed the matter with Cabinet on Tuesday.

SETTLEMENT FACILITIES.

A cable message from London a few days ago stated that "the increased facilities offered by the Government of New South Wales" are occasioning numerous applications from persons desirous of emigrating to that State, and that this week 100 families are leaving England, each taking a sum of over £1,000. This is curious reading at this end of the world, as most people would like to know exactly what these "increased facilities" really are. It was pointed out not long since that, as far as opportunities for land settlement are concerned, South Australia and Victoria are far in advance of the older State, and offer opportunities for acquiring land by their closer settlement schemes under conditions the most liberal in Australia. In fact, a recent telegram from Sydney referred to the fact that numbers of the best type of farmers in the Riverina districts are leaving for Queensland because there is no inducement for them to remain under existing circumstances. It is true that New South Wales hopes in the future to establish a lot of people on the Riverina country by the big scheme of irrigation being carried out in connection with the Barren Jack weir and the Murrumbidgee Canal; but that is still a very prospective enterprise. It is more than likely that the "increased facilities" mentioned in the cable mean nothing more than that New South Wales at present is the best advertised Australian State in London, and the glowing pictures of her wealth and resources judiciously unfolded to the gaze of would-be emigrants by those interested, are calculated to impress Englishmen possessed of a little capital with the desirableness of trying their chances in the land flowing with milk and honey. No one, of course, will deny the vast resources and the present importance of New South Wales; but if these 100 imigrants are coming out to settle on the land they are coming to the wrong State. A little light was thrown on the subject by Sir Samuel McCaughey the other evening when he said that 70 out of the 100 mentioned in the cable message were going on to his stations to get an insight into the pastoral industry. But true land settlement which makes for the progress of a young country does not consist of attracting a handful of people merely for the purpose of giving them work on the estates of the millionaire sheep-owner. Those 100 Englishmen with £1,000 each would make a splendid addition to the ranks of the agriculturists of South Australia, and if they are the right stamp of men they and their families might rest assured that no place offers a better inducement for the investment of their capital.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Seeing that Ministers are now professing to push the policy of closer settlement for all it is worth, and that they intend to spend some hundreds of thousands of pounds in acquiring private estates, it is as well to investigate the methods being adopted. Closer settlement was adopted years ago by some of the other States, and New Zealand, with great success. The question of whether this State had the same advantages to offer to intending settlers did not concern the public, nor, since the Government has gone in for the scheme, has it concerned its members. The public had become somewhat suspicious of the many promises of reform made by the Government when it came into power, many of which are still left unfulfilled. But there are not wanting practical men, who see a good many difficulties in the success of the movement, and who uphold the opinion given at the outset by the "Sydney Mail," that before closer settlement in a country like New South Wales, with its irregular rainfall, can be made a success, the Government must make it as attractive as possible. The two first essentials insisted upon are, water conservation, and easy and cheap communication with the principal markets. It also warned the Government against crippling the efforts of the settlers by putting an excessive value on the land, paying more for the land than it was worth. It is too early yet to speak of what has already been done, but the fact that some 19 blocks of the Myall Creek Estate are still left unsold provokes inquiry. The Dorrigo country too, may go off more readily now that a wealthy South African company has secured a long lease of timber lands, and intends at once to erect a large saw-mill plant and build a jetty at Coff's Harbour. There is plenty of room for closer settlement in this State, but provision must first be made for the settlers to get their produce to markets cheaply and quickly. A few light railway lines, as feeders, to the main trunks, are a desideratum, and the Government should set about this as quickly as possible.

THE ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

An extraordinary proposal is to be submitted to the House of Commons in connection with the Bill that is intended to prevent the adulteration of butter. Under the Bill it is provided that butter shall not contain more than 16 per cent. of moisture, but it is to be proposed that substances other than butter (not being margarine), containing butter fat, should be allowed to contain 24 per cent of moisture, and to be sold under a name approved of by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as that not calculated to prejudice its sale. The proposition is meeting with strong opposition from those engaged in the legitimate butter trade in England. Mr. Swinburne, the Minister for Agriculture, has decided to do all he can to assist legitimate traders in opposing it. He has sent a cable to the Agent-General, instructing him to do all that is possible in opposition to it, and he is also communicating with the Prime Minister, asking him to take action when in England to have it struck out of the Bill.

AUSTRALIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Amir of Afghanistan, who recently completed a tour through India, has, we are told, engaged the services of European experts, with the intention of starting woollen mills in his capital of Cabul. This indicates an intelligence and a progressiveness on the part of the ruler of a semi-savage country, for which few people would have given him credit. But the example of Japan proves that when once a coloured race decides to adopt Western methods, either in the arts of war or of peace, no half measures are believed in. To use an expressive, if inelegant Americanism, they "go the whole hog." Only a few weeks ago three Japanese gentlemen were in Australia making arrangements for an increased supply of wool for the Tokio mills, where all the woollen goods required for the army and navy of that gallant little nation are in future to be manufactured. The evident determination of the Amir to do likewise is scarcely likely to benefit Australian producers, as the freight to the remote region of Afghanistan would be ruinous. In all probability he will obtain his raw material from the nearest sheep-producing country—Russia. But the main point for consideration by Australians is the fact that such countries as Japan and Afghanistan, which produce no sheep worth mentioning, find it cheaper and better to import wool from long distances, paying a high price for it, and manufacture it themselves, than to import the finished article which any of the manufacturing nations would be only too pleased to supply them with. And yet Australia, the chief wool-growing country of the world, prefers to sell the raw material. It is true that there are perhaps half a dozen woollen mills scattered over the Commonwealth, but their importance is infinitesimally small in comparison with that of the enormous wool exportation. And surely if Australia is to become a manufacturing country it is better to begin with those productions of which the largest quantity is exported in a raw state. The question of a market naturally obtrudes itself, but it is a singular fact that in every manufacturing country in the world that question appears to have been solved satisfactorily.

AUSTRALIA AND HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

A deputation waited upon the Governor-General on Monday at Government House and presented an address for transmission to the King, condemning action of the Commonwealth Parliament in passing resolutions in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. The deputation included Archbishop Clark and representatives of the Victorian Protestant Defence Association and the Loyal Orange Institution. Mr. Knox said that last year a deputation presented for transmission to the King a memorial containing 75,832 signatures against the action of the Federal Legislature. It was then mentioned that further signatures existed in South Australia and New South Wales, but were not available for presentation. Recently, at the request of committees in those two States, it was decided to ask his Excellency to receive these additional signatures for transmission to the King. The deputation, therefore, now respectfully asked his Excellency if he would receive this memorial. These signatures numbered 35,953, and altogether, with those already transmitted, totalled 111,785. The text of the memorial was precisely the same as that originally presented. His Excellency in replying, said it was an honour to receive so important and representative a deputation. He would give the same reply as on the previous occasion—that the memorial would be transmitted to the King.

IMMIGRATION.

In reference to a proposal made by Mr. Dyason that he should be commissioned to deliver a series of illustrated lectures through the United Kingdom upon the advantages which Australia offers to immigrants, he asked for £1,800 to deliver 30 lectures. Mr. Deakin is understood to have expressed his willingness to give £600 towards the amount, if the States would find the remainder. The Acting Prime Minister stated on Saturday that so far he has not heard from any of the States, but the Premier of Victoria has already indirectly signified his disinclination to take any part in the scheme. Sir John Forrest added that the Commonwealth vote of £500 for advertising the resources of the Commonwealth would expire on June 30—the end of the financial year. As probably no money will be expended by then, the Government will place a new vote on the Estimates for the new financial year, the nature of which will greatly depend upon the information which Mr. Deakin will obtain in London.

STATE DEBTS.

Sir John Forrest intends to visit Sydney towards the end of the month. Referring to the matter yesterday, he said:—"My visit to Sydney at the end of the present month will be primarily for pleasure." He added that he had made no arrangement to meet the New South Wales Premier to discuss the financial relations of the Commonwealth and the States. "Of course," he said, "if Mr. Carruthers happens to be there at the time, I shall see him, and have a talk about the States debts and other financial problems. I shall also very likely urge him to, if possible, have a coference between the States this year, as originally intended. Mine will only be a private interview, however, as my visit to Sydney will be unofficial.

MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

Some time ago statements appeared to the effect that the interruptions on the long overland telegraph lines were due largely to the fact that the maintenance was unsatisfactory; that the lines had been so starved that when a strong wind blew the posts fell in various directions. Traffic was delayed until a repairing gang reached the spot and restored communication. The Acting Postmaster-General stated to-day that inquiries had been made into the statement, and instructions had been issued that everything should be done to strengthen the lines.

A.

JUBBULPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JABALPUR, MARCH 23.

The plague is dying out in the City, but the number of deaths in the Sudder Bazaar is large as yet in proportion to the population.

The weather is remarkably cool for this time of the year and on the night of the 16th instant or more correctly a little after midnight of that date there was heavy rain and hail accompanied by thunder and lightning at a place called Tikaria on the Mundla road, 35 miles from here.

The appointment of Mr. R. H. Craddock, I. C. S. as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Berars has given great and general satisfaction and as it is quite likely that he will rule these Provinces for many years to come, there can be little doubt that all classes will be greatly benefited, for Mr. Craddock knows every inch of the Central Provinces, and I may safely say that in most Districts he is personally acquainted with landholders of all classes. His great experience in connection with the Settlement of the several Districts and the invaluable work he did during the Famine times afford the new Chief Commissioner peculiar advantages in the way of personal knowledge of the wants of the people and where the shoe pinches classes and individuals, and now that Mr. Craddock is at the helm of affairs without let or hindrance the fullest confidence is felt that he will know what is really required to be done to alleviate distress where it exists and on the other hand to put down high-handedness and oppression from which these Provinces are by no means free.

The Band of the King's Royal Rifles plays every week now in the Cantonment, Gardens and a very fine Band it is.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nagpur and the officiating Archdeacon are both at Jubbulpore and daily services are to be held in Christ Church throughout Holy Week.

Addresses throughout the week will be given by Rev. S. A. King, Oxford University Missions, Calcutta, who is here for the purpose.

A Dance comes off at the Railway Institute on Easter Monday to which every one is looking forward with great excitement, and as there are to be two weddings one on the 2nd and the other on the 22nd proximo, the local Milliner and Dressmaker is as busy as she can be.

The Jubbulpore Spring Meeting also takes place in the first week of next month so that after the 40 days of fasting the good folk of Jubbulpore are determined to have unlimited feasting.

THE only arrangements about the Commander-in-Chief's tour, so far, are that he leaves Calcutta on the 27th instant, and arrives at Simla towards the end of April, but no details have been yet fixed.

[By Telegraph to Forth W. A.]

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

GENERAL BOTHA ON THE COLONY'S LOYALTY.

The Asiatic Question.

BANQUET TO THE MINISTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Speaking at a banquet given at Johannesburg in honour of the Transvaal Ministry, General Botha hoped that he would be able to say at the Colonial Conference that Briton and Boer alike were loyal to the British flag.

They wished for latitude to regulate their own affairs.

Mr. Smuts said that the Ministry were delighted that both parties in the Transvaal Parliament were united on the Asiatic question, which had troubled them for twenty years.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WARS.

Honduras President Escapes Capture.

NICARAGUANS VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Nicaraguans have seized Choluteca which was held by the Hondurans and Salvadoreans. President Bonilla of Honduras embarked and escaped. Steamers are pursuing him.

LATER.

The Nicaraguans have fought several sharp battles with the Hondurans and Salvadoreans who were beaten in every engagement.

The causes of the war remain unexplained.

THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.

Proposed Memorial.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Subscriptions are being invited to erect a statue to the late Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Labour Difficulties.

WIDER RECRUITING ALLOWED.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Lisbon newspapers state that owing to the delay in Natal Indians proceeding to work on the Katanga Railway, pending the Imperial sanction, the Portuguese Government will allow the recruiting of Mozambique Natives for the West Coast.

AGRARIAN TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

Result of a Huge Trust.

CONSERVATIVE CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, MARCH 24

The Agrarian disorders in Roumania have led to the resignation of the Conservative Cabinet and a Liberal Ministry has been formed.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The disturbances in Rumania are ascribable to the operations of a huge trust holding 3,188,000 acres, which sublets the land to the peasants at exorbitant rents.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

The Khedive's Explanation.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Khedive in an interview with *Le Temps* denied that the aims of the Nationalists in Egypt were anti-foreign or fanatical.

He had learnt in Europe the necessity for co-operation between the Nation and the Sovereign.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Treaty Arranged.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Franco-Siamese Treaty has been signed in Bangkok.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Franco-Siamese Treaty increases the French colonial domain by twenty thousand square kilometres of rich territory.

The conclusion of the treaty is regarded as a fresh guarantee for the peace of the East in case of troubles in Europe.

RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A Russian squadron has arrived at Portsmouth on a few days visit.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The death is announced of the Earl of Liverpool.

LATER.

The death is announced of General Sir Alexander Badcock.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m., to-day.

SANCTION has been received to the increase of Rs. pay of the Comptroller General from Rs. 3,500, drawn by increments of Rs. 100, to Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

THE MURDER IN MOROCCO.

Result of a Misunderstanding.

OPPOSITION TO A SURVEY MAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The murder at Marrakesh was due to the Doctor erecting a flagstaff for geodetic purposes which the Natives believed to be part of a wireless telegraphy installation. The British Consulate was stoned but no one was hurt.

British subjects are safe, but are confined to their houses.

Moorish guards have been provided.

LONDON MARCH 25.

The French Cabinet has discussed measures to obtain reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

The cruisers "Jeanne d'Arc" and "La Lande" have started for Morocco.

LATER.

The situation in Morocco is regarded with some anxiety in France. The tone of the German and French Press, in discussing the various recent incidents, is increasingly acrimonious.

THE SARBADHICARY CASE.

Judgment of the Punjab High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 25.

The following is the Judgment of the Chief Court of Punjab in the matter of Mr. Sarbadhicary. The Judges who heard the application were Sir William Clerk, Chief Judge, and Justices Reid and Chatterji :—

The attention of the Court having been drawn to the fact that the Advocate in question had recommenced practice in this Court after having been suspended from practice for a period of four years by the High Court of the North-Western Province, notice was issued to the Advocate under Section 41 of the Legal Practitioners Act to show cause against his suspension from practice within the jurisdiction of this Court while under order of suspension from practising in the High Court aforesaid. The Counsel for the Advocate did not attack the Order of suspension by the said High Court and contended merely that further punishment after the Advocate had abandoned all pleas on law and facts and had apologised fully and unreservedly and thrown himself on the mercy of the Court was unnecessary. The Privy Council held that the article in the Advocate's newspaper in respect of which he was suspended was a libel on the Judges of the Court and afforded reasonable cause for the order of suspension. In the face of this finding, it was obviously hopeless for the Advocate to adopt any line other than that adopted by his Counsel and the fact that he has apologised unreservedly after his appeal to His Majesty in Council was dismissed does not in our opinion afford any ground for mitigating the effect of the order of suspension. His Counsel further stated that the Chief Justice of the said High Court was not opposed to the Advocate being allowed to practise within the jurisdiction of this Court. Accepting that statement, we have to consider the fitness of the Advocate to practise within the jurisdiction of this Court and we are of opinion that his conduct which, in the opinion of the Privy Council, justified his suspension by the said High Court leaves this Court no alternative but to suspend him from practice within its jurisdiction during the period of his suspension from practice within the jurisdiction of that Court. Should the Honourable and learned Judges of that Court form an opinion that a reduction of the period of suspension is justified, it is within their power to reduce that period. But for this Court to allow an Advocate to practise within its jurisdiction when suspended from practice by the High Court of an Adjoining Province would to a very great extent deprive the sentence of suspension of its effect and minimise the punishment inflicted on the Advocate for his misconduct.

For these reasons we suspend the Advocate under Section 41 (3) of the Legal Practitioners Act from practice within the jurisdiction of this Court during the period of his suspension from practice by the High Court of the North-Western Province.

BRITISH OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

Lieut. R. D. Ramsay, East Lancashire Regiment, is to be tried by General Court Martial on 2nd April.

Colonel Murray, Royal Scots, is appointed President of the Court-Martial while the members are Colonel Mosse, 114th Mahrattas, Major Hawkes, 80th Infantry, Major Cole, 27th Cavalry, Major Ford Hutchinson, Connaught Rangers, Captain Anstruther 8th Battery, R. F. A., Capt. Greig, 121st Pioneers, Capt Comyn, Connaught Rangers, Capt Henderson, 26th Cavalry, Captain Light, 114th Mahrattas, and Lieut Wright, Connaught Rangers.

The Adjutant, East Lancs. will conduct the prosecution.

Lieutenant Ramsay, it will be remembered, is chief complainant in the recent Purandhur assault case when he was hit on the face with a nailed shoe by a villager while out shooting with another officer. The charge against the accused in not yet known, but he is under arrest in his own quarters.

ARCHBISHOP COLGAN'S SILVER JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

A largely attended meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergy and laity belonging to the archdiocese of Madras was held yesterday evening at St. Mark's College Hall to concert measures to celebrate the approaching Episcopal Jubilee of His Grace Archbishop Colgan. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis was in the chair.

It was resolved on the motion of the Reverend Father Sewell that the Silver Jubilee of the episcopal consecration of His Grace be celebrated on the 24th August 1907, and steps be taken to commemorate that event in a suitable manner. A representative Committee with power to add to their number was then formed to take steps to carry out the object of the resolution.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

At a meeting of the Council on Wednesday, the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal will ask if it is intended to have fresh legislation on the protection and management of endowed properties, and the Nawab Saiyed Mahomed will make an enquiry about the Simla Municipal Elections.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 29th instead of 28th March as previously announced.

The arrival at Dehra will now be on the 31st March.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT'S AFFAIRS.

Adjourned Statutory Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The adjourned Statutory Meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company was held on Saturday evening in the Victoria Public Hall, with Mr. Read, Official Assignee, in the Chair. The attendance was not large. Sir George Arbuthnot was present.

The Official Assignee, in opening the proceedings, said that the idea for adjourning the meeting on the previous occasion had been that some matters of general interest to the creditors might come up for discussion, and it was therefore thought convenient to adjourn the meeting that day when the meeting for the appointment of Special Assignees had been fixed by the Court to take place. Now that the meeting for the appointment of Special Assignees has been adjourned by the Court to the 6th of April, he had no objection if any desired to adjourn that Statutory Meeting to some day subsequent to the meeting for the appointment of Special Assignees, so that the creditors might know the result of that meeting and he had no objection to adjourn that meeting to the 13th of April.

Mr. Read proceeded : "With reference to the interest of creditors regarding their holding the Industrial Company I have pointed out that the latter owned all the ordinary shares—nearly five lakhs—of the Preference Industrial Company, which could not be carried on without much money. At present it is being carried on from hand to mouth with the result that the creditors' interest is deteriorating and would continue to deteriorate. The difficulties in the way of the Company are immense. First, the Bank of Madras might come down upon them any moment and ask them to pay up their Pro-Notes to the extent of 3½ lakhs outstanding. The Bank has been holding back so as to give the creditors an opportunity of realising their interest, while the thing was a going concern and was still of value. I believe their forbearance would not last very long. If they came down the concern would have to be wound up or, if they paid 3½ lakhs they would have to continue the Company and could not stop it. The Jute Mills alone required some 8 to 9 lakhs within the next three months. Similarly, money is required to develop the Marikanave lands and concession for sugar cultivation.

"I did not for a moment think I should be doing my duty by the general body of creditors if I did not point out clearly that the time had come when their interest should be realised, and he very anxiously asked them to consider the matter because something would have to be done soon whether the Special Assignees are appointed or not and he should feel it his duty to apply to the Court in the matter. Creditors who could afford to wait and risk their money might buy up the concern. That was the only way in which the concern could be retained in the hands of the creditors, but that should not be done at the expense of less fortunate creditors. That was not only his view but it is the opinion of the leading creditors and that the only way open was for their interest to be bought up from the Official Assignee by those who thought it worth their while to keep their money in the concern and to put more money into it. He did not ask the creditors to come to any resolution on the point at once as he was aware that the meeting was only a representative one."

After further discussion the meeting was adjourned to the 13th of April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

To-day at the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer the adjourned hearing of the matters connected with the Arbuthnot insolvency was resumed with regard to the application of Mr. John Adam on Wednesday last on behalf of the trustee in bankruptcy in England.

Mr. Chamier said that he had been instructed to oppose it. There was also another application which had been handed up to the Court for paying out of the money. Counsel desired to point out to the Court that Mr. Lewes, Chartered Accountant, was in Madras. He therefore wished to suggest that Mr. Lewes' examination be taken up, Mr. Lewes had to go away at once.

The examination of Mr. A. H. Lewes, of the firm of Messrs Lovelock Lewes, was then proceeded with. Mr. Lewis said he had endeavoured to make his statement of figures affixed to the reports absolutely correct and had made out a list of bad balances omitted from the schedule. He had made a complete list of them; the whole figures were given in the report, the latter from books, with the exception of the summaries which were his own work. Comparative figures as to partners' capital, fixed deposit profit and loss were witness's own comparisons and accurately represented the state of the books of accounts. Information as to loss in the import department was received from the Chief Accountant and was stated in the report. With regard to this debit balance it was on 30th September 1903 transferred in the general ledger to the debit of the private ledger account as if of course it was going to be written off against the partners, the Chief Accountant states, under partners' instructions. A corresponding entry was never made in the private ledger itself nor in the accounts as made up. The Chief Accountant stated to witness that a statement was made under partners' instructions. Witness stated the statements as to Industrial flotation were taken from memoranda of the association of the Company, from some of agreements themselves and from Messrs. Arbuthnot Co's own ledger. The Chief Accountant's statement as to the passing of dividends through books came from the Chief Accountant himself. That covered all sources of information about Chittavalsa Company.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

Committee to Consider a Revised Draft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The following Press *Communique* has been issued :—

It is proposed to form a small Committee to consider a revised draft of the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure which has been prepared in the Legislative Department. The Committee will consist of the Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards as Chairman, and the Hon'ble the Chief Justices of Bengal and Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose as Members.

The Committee will meet in Simla early in June, and it is hoped that the Bill may be proceeded with at Calcutta during the following session.

CEYLON VOLUNTEERS.

Duke of Connaught's Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 25.

Sir John Maxwell's letter to the General Officer Commanding states that the Duke of Connaught wishes that the Commandant, Ceylon Volunteers, be informed that he was pleased with the general turn-out and appearance of the various corps inspected at Kandy and Colombo. He thought the muster at Kandy was very creditable and the horses of the Mounted Infantry of an excellent stamp. He trusts the Corps will maintain and increase in number and do their utmost to increase in efficiency.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Changes in the Personnel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

Mr. Douglas, the Agent of the East Indian Railway, retires to-morrow, Tuesday, when Mr. Dring becomes Agent, who in turn is succeeded as General Traffic Manager by Mr. Huddlestone.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS] HOSPITALS.

New Nurses' Bungalow.

OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, visited the Cama and Allbless Hospitals for Women and Children on the Cruickshank Road, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, and opened the new Nurses' Bungalow in connection with the Cama Hospital.

The hospital and its surrounding were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and the attendance of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen was a large one. The Band of the 113th Infantry played a selection of music.

On his arrival, His Excellency was shown over the new Nurses' Bungalow and was pleased with all the arrangements. Returning to the central verandah, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar requested His Excellency to declare the new Nurses Bungalow open. Mr. Chandavarkar, in his opening remarks, observed that on all occasions Her Excellency Lady Lamington was missed very sorely, but particularly on the present occasion. As the President of the Bombay Branch of the Dufferin Fund, Her Excellency would have performed the opening ceremony that afternoon, but in her absence they requested His Excellency to open the Bungalow. In her much regretted absence, the duty of making the preliminary speech devolved upon him (the speaker), as he happened to occupy by Her Excellency's good will and pleasure the office of Vice-President of the Fund. He did not wish, however, to tire his Excellency by narrating at length the circumstances under which the Cama Hospital came into existence. But there was one remark he should take the liberty to make, and that was a that the Cama Hospital, like many other institutions of public utility, illustrated the truth of the saying that at the bottom of all great institutions lay the personal equation that all good work was the outcome of the efforts of a few individuals, and that all progress was from the centre to the circumference. He made this remark for the purpose of reminding them of the invaluable services rendered by two generous men who had identified their names with noble works, and by that he meant the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and Mr. George Kirtridge. Regarding Mr. Bengali he had spoken so often of the services which he had rendered to his fellow beings by his charities, that he (the speaker) did not wish to repeat his opinion of the value of these services. But he made his acknowledgment of Mr. George Kirtridge as a citizen of Bombay, full of public spirit and great activity, who in his time strove for every good work while he was amongst them. Mr. Sorabji Bengali was no more. Mr. Kirtridge was still alive. He loved Bombay, and although he had retired from this city, he was amongst them a few years ago. He loved Bombay and Bombay respected him. These gentlemen had felt the want of a hospital for women and children and in conformity with that want, they started an institution in a quiet way in this city, on a spot unknown perhaps to many. The good work was commenced and continued during the years 1883-84 and '85. He could not now say which was the exact spot on which the first institution was started, because the building was not now there. He did not know whether that spot had now fallen in the scheme of the City Improvement Trust, but this much he was sure that the first institution was located somewhere near the Victoria Terminus Station. Then came Lord and Lady Reay. Lord Reay had a number of remarkable traits of character, the most remarkable being that he had a genius for making people put their hands into their pockets towards the ameliorating of suffering humanity, and his Lordship was assisted in that work by his noble consort, Lady Reay. The speaker recalled to mind a public meeting held in the Town Hall, at which the Countess of Dufferin Fund was started. The existence of the Cama Hospital was due to the munificence of Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Cama. When he spoke of the hospital, he was reminded of all the Camas of Bombay. He did not know what Bombay would have got in the way of benevolent institutions, were it not for the charities of the Cama family. In his remarks he was not in the least exaggerative when he spoke of the valuable services of the four Camas, namely Mr. Nusservanji Muncherji Cama, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Nusservanji Cama, Mr. Cursetjee Nusservanji Cama, and last but not least, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Cama. They were very charitably disposed towards female education. Speaking as a Hindu, he took the opportunity of stating publicly what he was told by Mr. Sorabji Bengali with tears in his eyes, that when that most courageous of all the courageous reformers, the late Mr. Kersandas Mulji, was persecuted by his caste people, who tried in every way to make his life miserable and his home unhappy, Mr. Dossabhoy Cama sent a donation of over a thousand rupees to Mr. Bengali, that it might be given to Mr. Kersandas Mulji for his maintenance, and neither Mr. Kersondas Mulji nor anybody knew from whom that donation came and who the benefactor was. As regarded the history of the Institution for the last twenty years, he asked Dr. Benson whether she could give him a few particulars of it. She wrote to him a reply about it, using with her usual modesty an humble phrase, which struck him as very suggestive. She wrote to him that the history of the Institution for the last twenty years was uneventful. Happy the man who could say of himself that his life was an uneventful one. About 99 persons out of 100, would like to have an eventful life. It was such a glorious endowment of women to live uneventful lives, do their work most quietly, and let the men get the credit of doing everything. The uneventful history of the Institution meant that no one had any complaint to make, there was no grievance to record and the progress was one of continual advancement. This state of affairs reflected the highest credit to Dr. Phipson, and her successor Dr. Benson. Neither of them carried on correspondence with the editors of newspapers to say that there were any grievances to ventilate as regarded the Cama Hospital. This was a matter of great satisfaction and he congratulated Dr. Benson on the steady progress of the Hospital. The training of the Nurses was under the superintendence of Miss Edith Elsee who always worked very hard. The school was now under the superintendence of Miss Hilson. There were the seven sisters, all of them nurses to assist in the work, and they were all making considerable progress under her. The school had turned out 99 nurses, and 28 were attending the class at present. These were the facts from which they could form the idea of the usefulness of the hospital, especially when they remembered that its reputation was spread far and wide. Patients had come to the hospital from distant places such as Nepal. His Excellency was present there that afternoon to bless a good work, better than which there could be nothing. They all owed a great deal to women, and it was a thing which they must repay in as liberal a way as possible. With those few remarks he requested His Excellency to declare the new Nurses' Bungalow open.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Rising to declare the new Nurses' Bungalow open, His Excellency said :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have listened with great attention to the very eloquent speech made by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. He opened his remarks by making an allusion to the absence of Lady Lamington. It is a matter of deep regret to me that I have so often done functions of this description, unattended by Lady Lamington. It was her great anxiety to befriend institutions of this kind. One of the most frequent things in the letters I have received from her, is her anxiety for the various nurses' associations in the Presidency. I know she would have had a peculiar interest in being present here this afternoon. As regards the Nursing Association, Surgeon-General Grieny has a report drawn up by a Committee, advocating the formation of one central organization, to combine the various associations, not in any way to hamper or to impede their local working, but to improve the quality of nursing and put the different associations on a sound footing. I trust it may be possible to take some action in this direction, and to have one central organization, which will be the means of aiding all the various nursing institutions that are to be found in the Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has referred to the history of this institution, and how it was the outcome of the particular charitable instinct of certain gentlemen. I understand that this afternoon we have gathered here to honour the original starters of this Hospital, and we find here to-day their descendants, particularly Mr. K. R. Cama who is, I understand, a nephew of the gentleman who aided so largely the building of the Cama Hospital. I only trust that the presence of many others here to-day means an abiding interest in the appeal which was lately printed in the Press, of which I have a copy in my hand signed by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, and that it will bear good fruit in the gaining of public support and supplying the various needs specified in that appeal. It is particularly necessary to supply the hospital with up-to-date equipments, both as regards the new building that is in process of being erected, the new operating theatre, and so on. But all this means money that must be given by those who, for the sake of charity and their names, must come forth as donors. I think we have to bear this in mind as an illustration of what might be done towards the sublime object referred to by Mr. Chandavarkar. How generously the late Mr. Cama and the other members of the family made benevolent gifts in the cause of a noble work! We must not, of course, look a gift horse in the mouth. I feel sure that by all means other donors will soon be coming forward to answer the immediate and most necessary wants of the hospital. It is necessary that for the upkeep of an institution, somebody must pay. It is not enough to start building houses for a charitable purpose, but its maintenance and the every day wants of it must be provided for, especially in the days when charitable institutions to be maintained by Government are increasing day by day. I hope that the appeal that has been presented to the public will be responded to amply, as there is no doubt that money cannot be more beneficially given than by aiding institutions of this character. Most of us have suffered at one time or another from ill health and, therefore, it ought to be our bounden duty to try to alleviate the sufferings of those unable to pay for or procure that medical attention which it is possible for us to claim for ourselves. Reference was made by Mr. Chandavarkar to my predecessor Lord Reay and his facility for extracting money from people's pockets towards good and noble objects. I regret that characteristic quality is not mine, but I hope that any words of mine will have the effect of drawing money from those who can afford the means for carrying on the work of this hospital in the most efficient manner. I may say that Lord Reay continues to take deep interest in the welfare of the institution. I have received letters from him more than once enquiring anxiously about the affairs of the hospital, and nothing would please Lady Reay more than to know that the public of Bombay appreciated what was done by her by creating and amplifying the funds, which would continue, for affording means to the suffering poor, Mr. Chandavarkar has alluded to the work of the ladies to whose efforts is due the good reputation of the hospital, and I concur with him. I now declare the Nurses' Quarters open, and I trust that the new wing will house those who will do creditably the good work of nursing the poor not only in the Cama Hospital but also in the Presidency at large." (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Sir Sassoon David, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to His Excellency, who then visited the Cama and the Allbless Hospitals and conversed sympathetically with some of the inmates.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER.

A thoroughly enjoyable and highly successful function took place on Saturday night, when 52 Officers of the Indian Medical Service met at dinner in Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, under the presidency of Surgeon General J. P. Greany, M.D., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. This is only the second of such reunions, which it is hoped will now become annual events, for, that the Members of the Service appreciate the opportunity of meeting together in social intercourse was amply demonstrated by the attendance on Saturday night of such a large number of Officers, many of whom had come from distant parts of the Presidency. No better method of fostering that *esprit de corps*, so essential to the well-being of a Service, exists than that afforded by such reunions, where men meet with friendliness and good fellowship to discuss and ventilate questions intimately affecting their interests, form new acquaintanceships and renew old friendships. Such social gatherings are especially needful in a Service such as the Indian Medical Service inasmuch as the majority of its Members are scattered here and there over the whole Presidency in remote Civil Stations.

Colonel J. P. Barry was in charge of the dinner arrangements which were admirably carried out. The floral decorations were kindly arranged by Miss Dimmock and Miss King, and the horseshoe table looked charming with its masses of pink blossoms and green foliage. The Menu Cards surmounted by the crest of the Service were carried out in a chaste design of blue and white, and each card was embellished by a Shakespearean motto appropriate to the officer for whom it was intended.

On the conclusion of the dinner Surgeon General Greany rose to propose the health of the King-Emperor, and when this had been duly honoured, he gave the toast of "The Indian Medical Service." Surgeon-General Greany in an excellent and pithy speech said it gave him much pleasure to see present so many brother Officers, many of whom had come at great personal inconvenience from distant Stations. He considered their presence indicative of their great interest in the Service and their keen desire for its welfare.

Colonel P. H. Benson, P.M.O., Poona, in proposing the health of their popular President, Surgeon-General Greany, M.D., made a witty speech which was greeted with loud applause.

Several songs, which were much appreciated, were afterwards rendered in an excellent manner by Capt. Brown, Major C. T. Hudson, Lieut. J. Cunningham, and Captain L. P. Stephen, accompanied by Major W. E. Jennings on the pianoforte, and later on the Members dispersed at an advanced hour highly pleased with a very enjoyable evening.

The following is a list of the Officers present :—Surgeon-General Greany, Colonel Benson. Lieutenant-Colonels Bull, MacCartie, Dimmock, Corkery, Dalal, Mistri, Maclaren, Lyons, Barry, Crimmin, Collie, Bannerman, Quicke. Majors Meyer, Childe, Herbert, Jennings, Hojel, Thomson, Hudson, Street, Swinton, Bourke, Bennett, McDonald. Captains Hooten, King, Baines, Lincoln, Marjoribanks, McPherson, Cox, Anthony, Novis, Hutchinson, Dickinson, Stephen, Houston, Keys, Gloster, McPherson, Mackie, Brown, Kiddle, Whitworth-Jones. Lieuteuants Bradfield, Crump, Cunningham, Thorburn, Smalley.

OPIUM IN BURMA.

Mr. Morley's Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 25.

It was the intention of the Government of Burma to eventually abolish licensed shops for the sale of opium in the provinces and as a preliminary step the Local Government was about to take over on the 1st of April thirty-four of the ninety shops scattered throughout the province.

Now, however, this scheme has been abandoned in obedience to a Despatch from the Secretary of State forbidding the Local Government becoming their own retail agents. This will be a very acceptable piece of news to license-holders in the province, many of whom were fully expecting to be deprived of their shops from the beginning of the next financial year.

The Local Government had also proposed to open several more opium shops throughout the province from the beginning of April, it having been discovered that several persons who were addicted to the opium habit lived at such a distance from the nearest licensed shop that they were obliged to get their supplies from smugglers, but this proposal has also been rejected by the Secretary of State.

With regard to the Excise Establishment, which is only on a temporary footing at present, Mr. Morley has approved of its being made a permanent and pensionable department of the Government of India.

Under the orders of the Local Government, conditions will be insisted upon that all licenses for the sale of foreign spirits which contain less than 26 ounces of liquid, are to bear labels stating the actual quantity of their contents; also that bottles which contain spirits which are 20 per cent. under proof or are weaker in strength of their contents, should indicate the same on their labels. It will thus be observed that these orders involve the labelling of all pint bottles which contain spirit

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding the correspondence in your paper under the above heading, the desirability of having an Englishman as Archbishop of Bombay is undoubted. In fact, it is the principle of placing a right man in the right place that should be applied and put into practice. Facts, too, prove that Jesuits themselves have recognised it. Was not the late Rector of St. Xavier's College an Englishman, and this in an institution where the element is wholly, if not almost exclusively, German? Was not the late Rev. Father John Moore, S. J., Rector and Principal of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore? Was, or is not, the Rev. Father Sewell, S. J., who the other day delivered the Convocation Address of the Madras University, Principal of the Trichinopoly College, conducted by the French Jesuits? Bombay is the first City in India, and India being the chief possession of the British Crown, it is but natural that British subjects should insist on the nomination of a British prelate. I understand that in England when so great a man as His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, now Secretary of State to His Holiness Pius X., was spoken of as a probable successor to the late Cardinal Vaughan in the Archbishopric of Westminster, Englishmen gave expression to their indignation at the proposed appointment of a foreigner. Requests, like the one made by the Catholics of Bombay, have, from time to time, reached Rome from other parts af the world, and, consequently, the recent petition to the Holy Father from this City is not an unprecedented step. His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic seems to consider this as an interference, tantamount to an encroachment on the right of the Pope to appoint bishops. We say we do not claim nor attempt to claim this to be our right. What we do say is that the Pope alone has a right to appoint bishops, but that we can respectfully lay before him our petitions. How is the Holy See to know the state of things in any particular part of the Catholic world? Surely, the Holy Father does not claim an intuitive knowledge of the distinct necessity of every place and every community under his spiritual sway. If those belonging to the Archdiocese of Bombay lay information before the Holy See in a representation which merely indicates the advantages of placing an Englishman at its head, I fail to see how "undue interference of the laity in the matter" comes in, and why it should "not be tolerated," if it merely amounts to a right of the subject to petition his Sovereign. The request rather tends to help Rome to arrange matters in such a way as to secure and promote the interests of the Diocese than lay obstruction in the way of arriving at a suitable choice. I trust that the discussion on the above subject will have due weight on the deliberations of the Suffragan Bishops, their Lordships of Poona, Mangalore and Trichinopoly, and that if the *terna* has not already been sent up to the Patriarch, the request of the public of Bombay will not be ignored.—Yours, etc.

A LOYAL CATHOLIC.

March 24.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leading article in your issue of the 25th instant, may I be allowed to remind you that the position in this country (outside the portions under Portugal and France) is peculiar and that it is impossible, and therefore useless, to make a comparison with the countries you name. In those countries, the Catholic Church is practically the State Church or, at any rate, the Church of the majority of the people. This is not the case in British India. Further, the Catholic clergy in British India are nearly all "foreigners" for the all-sufficient reason that Englishmen or Irishmen or Scots cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers to do the work! There are not enough of them even at home for the duties required and even there the services of "foreigners" are gladly utilized in increasing numbers. When His Heliness established the Hierarchy in India he found it absolutely necessary for the reason above given, to allot the various sees to foreigners. This is how we have French, German and Belgian Jesuits, French and Italian Capuchins, Spanish and Italian Carmelites, and others. In only two districts are the clergy supplied from a British source, *viz* : the Mill Hill Fathers of Madras and Kashmir, and most of them hail from the Netherlands!

Now, it is admitted by all who have come into contact with our clergy in this country, that they have done, and still do, their work nobly and excellently, in the face of great difficulties, and that they have most ably "filled the gap" which the British could not fill. Without the "foreigners," English, Irish and Scotch Catholics would have found themselves debarred entirely from the practice of their religion for all these years. Not very many years ago there were large tracts of country which were only visited by a priest at rare intervals and there are still localities which cannot be easily and frequently got at. In the old days, there were certain priests who were always on the move, year in and year out; ascending rivers in dug-outs or country boats; striking off here and there inland in country carts or on foot to visit and attend to the wants of small, isolated communities of co-religionists. They were seldom if ever British, but usually Italians, and very devoted men.

Well, then, if it is admitted that our existing clergy meet the situation, why in the world should we seek to go outside them when a Bishop or Archbishop is needed! Why should we wish to drag in an outsider to rule over the men who have borne the burden and heat of the day; who know the country and its people; who are thoroughly devoted to them; and who can preach and speak to them in their own languages? In what way are we to benefit by this new importation? For my part, I cannot discover a single item in which we should be the gainers. There is certainly nothing in the petition to the Pope which you publish, with the exception of the gentle reference, towards the end of clause 6, to the "loaves and fishes!"

This agitation is not representative and it is misleading to so describe it. I do not know who the actual agitators are, and I am not keen on knowing. But they should have the courage of their opinions and come out of their shell appending their signatures to their letters, when I fancy those of your readers who are at present attracted by this movement, would be able to appraise it at its true value!

A. WARREN JONES.

March 25.

POONA SHOOTING INCIDENT.

Kelly Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

The case against Pte. Kelly, East Lancs Regiment came before the Cantonment Magistrate today.

Captain Richardson, East Lancs, said in cross-examination that he had heard a lot about the prisoner being insane but had no knowledge of it personally. He was considered insane by the Medical Board, while he was in hospital at Wanowrie. There was a record in the prisoner's defaulter sheet of his having jumped overboard while on his way out to India. When the prisoner spoke to witness after having run amok he was not drunk but seemed dazed.

Armourer-Sergeant Townsen, East Lancs, said that Kelly was in a very excited condition when arrested.

Further evidence of a formal character was led.

Accused on being asked by the Court if he had anything to say stated that he wished the charge to be altered from attempted murder to causing bodily hurt and that he would reserve his defence for the Sessions.

The Magistrate framed the following charge :—"That you on or about 23rd February at Poona did fire your rifle loaded with ball ammunition with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that if by these acts you had caused the death of Shivram Bhiku, Jaffer Beg, and Oosman, you would have been guilty of murder and that you, by such acts caused hurt to Bhiku, Jaffer Beig and Oosman, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307, I. P. C., and I hereby direct you to be tried by the Court of Sessions on the said charge."

MR. HATWOOD has been appointed Secretary and Mr. Cunniston, Assistant Secretary, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

HOW WE ENJOYED INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A Dream.—II.

"PEABODY," writing in the columns of the *East Goftar*, continues his amusing skit, in which the Congress patriots enjoyed Indian Self-Government for a short time, followed by unpleasant consequences :—

In his previous communication, the writer related how it was settled—positively settled—that the Indians were to have Self-Government. After much discussion, it was resolved to hold in Calcutta an assembly of the principal Congress patriots from Bombay, Madras, and other Presidencies. At the grand conclave of representatives, out of a study of the different schemes suggested, they selected the best ones, and out of them prepared a new scheme. This one was made known throughout the whole country. It was the first point of the most matured judgments, and was intelligible to the most obtuse person. The 31 delegates and patriots, after a seven days' confabulation, resolved that India should be reserved for the Indians. Among other arrangements, it was decided that the country should be divided into five main divisions—the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern, the Western, and the Central divisions; and that each division should have a separate Rajah. The five Rajahs were to be under the control of a Maharaja. The scheme included several other important clauses. The new scheme for the administration of the new Government was promulgated; but it was not stated who were to be the Rajahs of the five divisions, nor who was to fill the grand position of Maharaja. Speculation, therefore, had full play among the subject people. Some said that Babu Surendranath Banerjee was to be the first Maharaja. Others were of opinion that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale should be selected for the high office. The Poona newspapers pressed the claim of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Others, again, contended that the Maharaja Gaekwar should bear the sovereign authority in the country. The Madrasees argued that as the Mysore State was very large, the Maharaja of Mysore should be the Maharaja of Hind. Several Parsee newspapers, which are in the interest of the Indian Congress, unanimously suggested the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; but the *Akbar-e-Soudagar*, issued special editions in large black letters and advised that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, K.C.I.E., should be appointed the first Maharaja of Hind, because he had boldly proclaimed in the Calcutta Congress that he is a Hindu of Hindus.

While, on the one hand, the minds of the people were exercised as to the question who should be the Maharaja of Hind, the 31 gentlemen who had assembled at Calcutta and constituted the new Government were busy in making their own arrangements. They appointed Sir Pherozeshah Raja of the Western division of the country; assigned to Mr. Tilak the Government of the Central division; Lalla Lajpatrai was thought fit for the Northern division; Mr. Subramani Ayer got the Southern division; while the Eastern division was allotted to Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The office of Maharaja of the whole country remained to be filled. Who was to fill it?

Many guesses were made on the subject, and they all turned out wrong. At last, it transpired that Mr. Hume, the father of the Congress and a generous friend of India, was asked to take up the high office of Maharaja; but that owing to old age and its attendant infirmities, he regretted very much to be forced to decline the honour. A message was therefore sent to Mr. Dadabhai with a similar offer; but he also declined the honour saying he was now 83 years of age, and that he needed perfect rest instead of the troubles of a new Government. At last, messages had to be sent to Sir William Wedderburn and to Sir Henry Cotton; but those gentlemen also declined to accept the honour, stating that they were not Hindus, but are Europeans.

What, then, was to be

were with the Russians; and it was, therefore, not vain to hope for help from Russia if we applied for it in these critical times. In this belief, an application for help was made by way of Thibet to the Governor of Russian Turkestan; and with the same view, long telegraphic messages were flashed to the Czar in St. Petersburg.

No sooner did the messages reach St. Petersburg than it transpired that the Russian army had begun its march towards India. Ha! ha! How kind-hearted are the Russians! God bless them!

Russia sent its army through Persia to Bunder Abbas; and it sailed for Karachi and Bombay in warships supplied by the Indian Self-Government. Another large Russian army entered India by way of Thibet. These armies rendered valuable assistance and in the course of three months, the insurrection was well nigh suppressed. Quiet again reigned on the frontier; and the terror of the Pindharas disappeared. But the Government sustained the loss of two important provinces—one of them being Burmah, where the reign of the ex-King Theebaw commenced again. The Burmese refused the terms of peace unless this concession was made. It was eventually agreed that Burmah should pay a subsidy, and that King Theebaw should be an independent sovereign. The other province lost was the Punjab. A lineal descendent of Ranjitsinghji got the right to reign as an independent prince in the Punjab; and like other native princes, he agreed to pay a subsidy to the Supreme Government in Calcutta.

And now for Russia! The time came for the Russian army to march back to their country. It was arranged that they should do so two months after the suppression of the insurrection. Yet, even for three months later, the Russians did not leave their camps in Bombay, Karachi, and Surat, and sail for Bunder Abbas. They did not give up their control in certain cities in the North-West! This was like a snake swallowing a big animal. It had been arranged to pay the Russian Government one crore of rupees for the assistance rendered by it. It insisted upon its payment in one lump sum, although no such condition had been agreed to. Nor were any instalments mentioned in the agreements made with the Indian Self-Government. Russia's object appeared to be to swallow a province near Peshawar and to open a bunder of its own near Surat. It was most improbable that the Indian Government would allow such things being done.

The situation thus became very delicate. Russian goods began to enter India by way of Persia. They were easily sold wherever there were Russian camps in existence; and trade in them extended thence to all parts of the country. All this took place in a short time. Gradually the strength of the Indian Government diminished, and that of the Russian Government increased. An arrangement was made to pay off the Russian Government one crore of rupees in one sum at once, yet it refused to leave the country after receiving the amount. It made preparations to establish a Government of its own in the Punjab, although the Sikhs had obtained permission to establish therein a Government of their own. The result was that the Sikhs and Russians came frequently into conflict with each other, and a general feeling was created against the Indian Government in the Punjab and neighbouring districts.

Misfortune comes not singly, but in battalions. Owing to a scanty monsoon, famine appeared in several parts of the country. An uproar sprang up in the Punjab and Central Provinces. People began to die of hunger. Those who migrated from one province to another were driven back to their former districts, and owing to mal-administration in the famine camps which had been opened, people died in large numbers. Unusual demands were made upon the Government Treasury. It was depleted by the cost of suppressing the insurrections. The Government opened a loan in the country with a view to pay off the one crore of rupees due to the Russian Government, but when the latter refused to receive the amount, it was spent in relief-works for the famine-stricken. The money was really swallowed by those who had the administration of the famine funds in their hands.

The Supreme Government demanded the monies it wanted from the subordinate Governments; but the latter had not enough to pay their own urgent liabilities. Thus the coach of State went on rolling without a pivot.

As if to crown misfortune, the Russian soldiers took to the pastime of plundering and pillaging. The subjects were greatly alarmed. The authorities were tired of their complaints. All eyes then turned to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Despatches were poured upon him in England about the depressed state of the country; but now it was found necessary to send him daily telegraphic messages. Those in authority here were beside themselves. At one time they requested Mr. Dadabhai to pay a visit to this country; at another they importuned him, in company of Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn, to call upon the Ministers in England and to discover some way of saving India. Yet at the same time they expressed their wish that if Russia departed from the country, England should not be permitted to return here!

A year and a quarter passed away. The month of April 1909 set in. From the 1st April of that year, the reign of the British Government re-commenced in this country. The Russian army began to march away. The rebels dispersed. Famine disappeared with the aid of food and money received from England and America; public works were resumed; and peace reigned upon the frontier. The Sikh prince, unable to cope with the Russians, ran away. Theebaw was deposed by his own subjects for the repetition of his misdeeds. Russia was sent away from the country on the payment of two crores of rupees instead of one. And in the course of three months, public affairs assumed a new and improved aspect.

Having achieved this glorious renown, England proposed to leave India for good with its army. With the exception, however, of a few hot-headed Babus and Marathas, every town and city, every community and every Native State, etc., forwarded memorials to the King-Emperor, signed by crores of persons, praying the British Government not to leave India again, and confessing that they were tired of their own Government and had seen their own error of judgment; that the British Government should be their Government; that British justice was real justice; and that British supremacy was superior to that of all other Governments.

Salutes of 101 guns were fired from all batteries in token of public rejoicing, which awakened me from my dream, and I set to my usual work.

This is my dream! I leave it to the judgment of your thoughtful readers what lesson to draw from it.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY Commodore Sir George John Scot Warrender, C.B., M.V.O., who has assumed Command of the East India Squadron, landed at the Apollo Bunder at 10 a.m. yesterday. A Guard of Honour consisting of 50 rank and file, of the Royal Scots, with Band and King's Colours under Lieutenant Scot, with Lieutenant Mackenzie, was drawn up in front of the Pavilion. Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, and Major C. E. Baynes, D. A. A. G., went on board the "Hyacinth" and escorted the Commodore ashore. Sir George was accompanied by Captain A. W. Heneage, M.V.O., R.N., and his Flag Lieutenant. The Band of the Royal Scots played the first bars of the National Anthem as Sir George landed on the Bunder steps. Having, in company with General Greenfield, inspected the Guard of Honour, he left in a carriage and pair for the Admiralty House, Wodehouse Road, accompanied by Captain Heneage, and the Flag Lieutenant. Captain R. P. Stares, Brigade Major, Bombay Brigade, was present at the Bunder. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 10 a.m. to announce the landing of His Excellency.

PICKPOCKET IN A TRAM-CAR.

Narayan Parsad, a moonim in the firm of Odawram Kedarinath, Commission Agents, Kalbadevi Road, reported to the police that at about 2 p.m. he went to the Bank of Bombay with a cheque for Rs. 8,000 and cashed it, receiving eight currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. When he left the Bank, he noticed two men following him. One of the two men got into a tram-car with him, while the other stood on the footboard. A person sitting behind the complainant asked him if he had lost anything from his pocket. The complainant felt his pocket, and found that the notes for Rs. 8,000 had been picked by somebody. The man who sat by the complainant and who had followed him all the way from the Bank was arrested but he had passed the notes to his confederate on the footboard. He had made off, but he was subsequently arrested by the police and the property was recovered from him. The names of the accused persons are Mohun Keshavlal and Shamji Deoji

The two accused were placed before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of theft by Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Morris.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening at the Municipal Council Hall. Dr. A. G. Viegas in the chair

WHERE'S THE FISCALITY.

In accordance with a recent Resolution of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner had invited fresh tenders for skinning dead Animals. On the 20th instant five fresh tenders were received by him as under:—

1.	Mr. H. O. Abdul Rahman	...Rs. 70,700
2.	Mr. Hassum Alloo Mahomed	... „ 70,251
3.	Messrs. Noor Mahomed and Haji Essa ...	„ 65,500
4.	Messrs. Pirojsha Hormusji and Wadia & Co.	„ 60,000
5.	Messrs. Saleh Mahomed Dharamsi ...	„ 57,100

The Commissioner requested orders of the Corporation as to which of the tenderers the right should be given, remarking: "It will be noted that Messrs. Saleh Mahomed Dharamsi have repeated their offer of Rs. 57,100 which was formerly the highest amount bid."

The matter was taken up as an urgent one.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that the tender of Mr. H. A. Abdul Rahman for Rs. 70,700, the highest of the tenders received be accepted.

Mr. Baptista suggested that the tender of Messrs. Saleh Mahomed Dharamsi which was the highest offer on the first occasion be accepted. He quoted from the minutes of the previous meetings of the Corporation to show that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was then of opinion that finality of a tender was secured as soon as it was received and it was not advisable to allow changes being made.

Mr. Harrison submitted that there was no public reason shown to refuse the highest offer received on the first occasion when the tenders were received. He also quoted from the minutes of a Corporation meeting held in 1904 when speaking on a similar matter.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had expressed quite the opposite view to what he did on the present occasion. At that time one Bachu Haji Ibrahim had tried to upset Messrs. Saleh Mahomed Dharmsi's tender. If they refused to accept the highest bid made in the first instance, it would bring the Corporation into discredit, and they would be lowered in the estimation of the public.

Mr. D. G. Padhye pointed out that the real point of issue which both the previous speakers had lost sight of was whether it was not imperative that such information as was in possession of the officials of the Corporation should not be supplied to contractors while inviting the tenders in any particular case. In this particular case Mr. Padhye said, complaints were made that information on which the tenderers could base their calculations was not given, it was the duty of the Corporation to see that information was given to all contractors so as to put them at an equal advantage. This was done and fresh tenders were received.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath averred that he had been consistent throughout and had maintained the same opinion and principle when similar questions about tenders came before the Board. He was for accepting the highest tender they had received.

Dr. Sukhia, was surprised to hear an officer occupying, as Mr. Harrison did such an important office as that of the Accountant General, say that the refusing the tender of Messrs. Saleh Mahomed Dharamsi would bring the Corporation to public discredit. Dr. Sukhia thought it was the other way. From their present step the public would see that the Corporation were keeping an eye upon every important question. This therefore instead of going to discredit this step, would add to their credit and honour because they had done what was their bounden duty to do.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that some members had Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the brain; could fairness be expected from members in such a state? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Baptista rose to a point of order. He asked the President, if Sir Pherozeshah was in order in making such a remark?

The President ruled that to say that one member had another member on the brain was not unparliamentary.

Mr. Baptista wanted to be clearly understood. He had not Sir Pherozeshah on the brain and he did not want him to be on his brain and what he objected to was Sir Pherozeshah's remarks whether fairness could be expected from those members." The only members who referred to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in their remarks were he (Mr. Baptista) himself and Mr. Harrison and he asked the President to call upon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to withdraw that remark.

The President ruled this point also in favour of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who, he said, was not out of order.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation further considered the first report of their Committee on the future constitution of the Health Department.

On the last occasion Sir Pherozeshah proposed:—(1) that the Committee's report be adopted; (2) in view of the personal assistant provided in para 12 of the report, there should be two assistants given to the Health Officer, one on a salary of Rs. 600 rising up to Rs. 750, and the other on a salary of Rs. 750 rising up to Rs. 1,000: (3) That the scheme be brought into operation from the 1st of July, and in that case the number of the deputy officers be reduced from 9 to 8.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Yesterday when the subject was taken in hand Dr. Master in course of his remarks on the subject observed that he objected to any further addition to the higher staff until the incumbent was urgently required. There had been a standing complaint for years that the minor staff was very meagre and that additions were made to the higher staff. A supervisor in the Conservancy branch was recommended. But he did not think that that officer could do anything in the absence of sufficient number of carts and labourers.

Dr. Sukhia speaking on the subject referred to the remarks of Mr. MacDonald on the last occasion. He quoted Mr. MacDonald's remarks which were: "The time had not come for the proposed change in the Health Department. He suggested that the scheme be put into operation some time in October next instead of in July, as proposed. He took a serious objection to certain remarks made in his minute by Dr. Sukhia, wherein he stated that the Government nominees and the nominees on behalf of the Justices and the ratepayers' representatives who had no personal landed stake in the City and who were led away by mere personal considerations were not men of liberal and sympathetic views towards their colleagues. The speaker insisted that so far as he knew there were no members who were led away by mere personal considerations and even if they were, Dr. Sukhia had no right to use such language in his minute. He was sure there was not one Corporator who would not agree with him in taking an exception to that statement.

These remarks Dr. Sukhia said were made by him in the honest belief that they were accurate. He knew there were such members and that he would, if Mr. MacDonald so desired give out their names. He questioned Dr. MacDonald's right to say that Dr. Sukhia had no right to make those remarks.

During the course of his remarks when Dr. Sukhia said that personal assistant to the Municipal Commissioner was doing more work than that department taken as a whole. (Mr. MacDonald shook his head). Dr. Sukha thereupon remarked that Mr. MacDonald might shake his head or shake his white beard, but he would emphasise his remarks.

At this majority of the members expressed their disapproval of such a remark and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta rose to a point of order asking the President's ruling that personal remarks of that sort must be discouraged (hear hear); and that Dr. Sukhia should be asked to withdraw his remarks.

The President having ruled accordingly, Dr. Sukhia withdrew the remark saying he meant no offence on the contrary he invariably respected age.

It was five o'clock and Dr. Sukhia had not concluded his remarks. Mr. Harrison thereupon moved that the business before the meeting be traversed to the April meeting of the Corporation.

The Corporation resolved as proposed by Mr. Harrison.

ENTERTAINMENT TO EX-COUNCILLORS.

THE following circular was sent round among the members of the Corporation at their meeting last evening and most of them had subscribed their signature to it to say they would join in the movement.

"It is the intention of several members of the Corporation to invite such retiring members of the Corporation who have not been elected by various constituencies and also those who did not stand for election, to a light entertainment in appreciation of their valuable services to the City."

The day and place will be fixed hereafter.

A SPECIAL correspondent of a Japanese paper in North Manchuria, who had an interview with a Russian Officer in a train which was carrying Russian troops withdrawn from Kirin, reported on the 18th February that the transportation of Russian troops from Harbin and northwards had been postponed till April, and the destination of the troops to be withdrawn from those districts had not yet been fixed, as stated by the Russian Officer. If the statement of the Russian be true, the evacuation of Manchuria will not be effected even after the appointed date, *viz.*, the 15th April, despite the recently declared decision of Russia to evacuate Manchuria before that date.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th March. There present were:—His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding. His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K. C., Mr. E. N. Baker, C. S. I., Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. J. F. Finlay, C. S. I. Mr. J. O. Miller, C. S. I. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C. I. E., Mr. A. A. Apcar, C. S. I., Mr. S. Ismay, C. S. I, Mr. W. T. Hall, C. S. I., Mr. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Sir Rameshwara Singh, K. C. I. E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga., Mr. Munshi Madho Lal., Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C. I. E., Sir S. W. Edgerley, K. C. V. O., C. I. E., Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds., Mr. F. A. Slacke, Mr. H. A. Sim, C. I. E., Mr. Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1907-1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. He said:—"My Lord, I beg to lay on the table the Financial Statement for 1907-1908 together with the usual papers and accounts. The following is a summary of those points which seem likely to be of general interest.

"A year ago we budgetted for a surplus during the current year of 131 lakhs of rupees. Went the year opened agricultural prospects were somewhat unpromising in certain parts of India, and nearly half a million persons were in receipt of relief. These unfavourable features however soon passed away; the monsoon rains were full and well distributed nearly everywhere, and the harvests have been generally abundant, especially in the Bombay Presidency. The consequences of this good fortune may be seen in the general expansion of most of our principal heads of revenue—Land Revenue has exceeded our estimate by over 20 lakhs: Excise by 13 lakhs; Assessed Taxes by 10 lakhs; and Stamps by nearly 8 lakhs. The opium receipts are in excess of what we expected by the large sum of 116 lakhs, in consequence mainly of the high prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium. The only exceptions of note are Salt and Customs, which between them are 40 lakhs below the estimate. The shortage in the latter case is mainly due to the large contraction in the exports of rice, and in less degree to reduced imports of spirits, in consequence of extensive clearances in February of last year. Our receipts from commercial services and other Departments have exceeded the estimate by 148 lakhs, the chief contributing factors being Irrigation, Interest, Exchange, and seignorage charges on coinage. All told our total revenues are likely to be in excess of the Budget Estimate by 287 lakhs of rupees, which represents about 2½ per cent of the total. Our gross expenditure fell short of Budget provision by 34 lakhs, but the Provincial Governments and local bodies added largely to their balances instead of drawing on them, and the sum chargeable against revenue has been correspondingly increased. We now expect to close the year with a surplus of 199 lakhs, which is 67 lakhs better than we anticipated a year ago.

"For next year, we estimate our revenue at 11,252 lakhs: our expenditure chargeable against revenue at 11,136 lakhs and our net surplus at 116 lakhs.

"For the third year in succession we are fortunate enough to be able to make a substantial reduction of taxation. We have decided to reduce the Salt tax by 8 annas a maund, with effect from this date. The duty will now stand at a uniform rate of Re 1 a maund throughout India and Burma, and the incidence works out to less than 2 3/4 annas a head of the population. Council will remember that justice five years ago, the duty was Rs. 2-8-0 a maund except in Burma. The loss of revenue is estimated to amount to 190 lakhs of rupees per annum.

"The future of our Opium revenue has been engaging our earnest attention in connection with the proposal recently made by the Chinese Government for the gradual suppression of the opium habit in that country. We have recently addressed the Secretary of State fully on the subject and it is not in my power to make any announcement at present. In fact no forecast of the ultimate outcome is at all possible. But as evidence of the expressed desire of His Majesty's Government to meet the Chinese reformers in a sympathetic spirit, we have decided to reduce the area under cultivation immediately to 900,000 bighas, and also to fix the number of chests of Bengal opium offered at the monthly sales at 4,000, with effect from July next, in place of 4,400 as at present. We have also thought it prudent to take a cautious estimate of the prices likely to be realized at the sales and have taken these at Rs. 1,250 per chest as compared with an average of Rs. 1,391 obtained during the current year. The net revenue which we expect to receive from this source is estimated at over 96 lakhs less than in the present year.

"We propose to effect certain reductions in postal charges, which though not of great amount will nevertheless be a considerable convenience to the public. The half anna rate of letter postage will carry letters up to one tola in weight, instead of 3/4 of a tola as hitherto and the weight carried for one anna will be raised from 1 1/2 tolas to 3 tolas. There will also be some minor reductions in the foreign letter rates. These changes will take effect from the 1st October next and we expect that they will cost us 11 lakhs during the remainder of the year.

"Under Army charges of all kinds we have effected a reduction of over 68 lakhs. The grants for what is called special military expenditure, including the reorganisation of the army, have been reduced by 75 lakhs and the amount carried over from the current year is limited to 47 1/2 lakhs as compared with 90 lakhs on the last occasion. These reductions are however partly counterbalanced by growth of ordinary military expenditure mainly due to the increased cost of food, fodder and supplies.

"For police reform we have provided additional grants aggregating 30½ lakhs a year.

"For Education, the budget provision is 303 lakhs, which is, I think, the highest ever yet made. This is exclusive of building grants and indirect charges debited under other heads. The budget includes no provision for making education free of charge in primary schools: but we are in communication with Local Governments on this important question, and we have received an assurance from the Secretary of State that notwithstanding the absence of a budget grant, if a suitable scheme is submitted to and approved by him, he will authorize us to introduce it in the course of the year if the financial position then permits.

"For capital expenditure, we have provided 125 lakhs for Irrigation Major Works, and 13 1/2 crores for Railways, of which 568 lakhs have been allotted for rolling stock on open lines. We should have been glad to provide 10 millions sterling for Railway construction, as we did in 1906-07 and hoped to do in the ensuing year. But the state of the money market both in this country and still more markedly in London makes it inopportune to call upon it for the larger sum.

"We have introduced a change in the form of the Railway accounts, by which working expenses are deducted from gross receipts, and the earnings are shown *net* in the summation of our revenues.

"These, my Lord, are the leading features of the Financial Statement for the ensuing year. To all appearance our finances are still on an ascending plane of prosperity. Causes for anxiety are indeed not wanting and the need for economy and unceasing watchfulness is as great as ever. But so far as can now be judged the outlook is clear and our prospects for the coming year are full of hope."

REPEALING AND AMENDING (RATES AND CESSES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller moved that the Bill to repeal and amend certain enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller moved that in Part E of the Schedule to the Bill, after the entries relating to Act X of 1878, the following be inserted, namely:—

"Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878)-17, For sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) the following to be substituted: (ii) be applied to any local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience."

He said:—"Two small amendments have been found necessary in the Schedule to this Bill. We are now repealing Act X of 1878 (the Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878). It has been pointed out that in Act XVII of 1878 allusion is made to the Act which is now about to be repealed, and which will in the future disappear from the Central Provinces Code of Laws. It is more convenient that instead of this reference to the Act about to be repealed, the words which are used in that Act XVII of 1878."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller moved that in the same Part of the said Schedule, for the entry in column 8 opposite section 143A of Act XVIII of 1881, the following be substituted, namely:—

"In clause (c), the words 'patwari and' to be omitted; and form the words 'they are' the words 'he is to be substituted.'"

He said:—"This is a purely drafting amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—"My Lord, the Bill that we have been considering places the seal upon the policy that has been followed during the past two years by the Government of India in utilising a portion of its surplus in remitting certain burdens imposed on the land over and above the land-revenue. That policy has evoked lively expressions of appreciation in this Council. It has been received with much satisfaction in the provinces generally both by the classes immediately interested in the land and by the Local-Governments and Administrations concerned. Steps have already been taken to give effect to the various remissions, and the Council will, I have no doubt, be glad to pass this Bill, which marks the disappearance of these rates and cesses from the Statute Book."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th March.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is qualified in Hindustani—Lower Standard. Assistant Surgeon E. Shipthorp, I.S.M.D.,

The H. T. "Assaye" is expected to arrive from England on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The troops will disembark on the 30th instant, after the mid-day meal, and will be despatched to destinations as follows:—1st Special for Meerut. 2nd Special for Rawal Pindi.

Details for Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Bangalore will leave Victoria Terminus by the 22-15 hours passenger train. Details for Kirkee will leave Victoria Terminus by the 23-15 hours passenger train. Details for Quetta, Karachi, Multan and Allahabad will proceed to the Attached Section, Colaba.

The following Officers left Bombay for England by the Hired Transport "Rewa" which sailed on 16th March 1907:—

Colonel R. Hepburne, R. A., Majors A. J. B. Eden, 1st Oxford L. Infy., R. J. B. Mawhiney R. A. M. C., A. J. Saltren Willett, R. G. A., and C. Rose, A. V. D., Capts. & Qr.-Mr. F. Burch, 1st Royal Dragoons, B. J. Finch, Liverpool Regt, and E. Banks, 1st Manchester Regt., Captains E. H. Willis, R. F. A, H. A. Sullivan, A. V. D., G. Baillie, R. A. M. C., and B. B. Burke, R. A. M. C., Hon. Capt. & Comsy. B. Simpson, Misc. List., Cap. & Dy. Comsy. M. Carroll, M. W. S., Hony. Capt. A. Edwards, Misc. List., Lt. & Qr.-Mr. W. B. Davidson, 2nd Black Watch., Lieuts. J. F. A. Kane, Devons, T. C. Leah, R. G. A., W. P. Paynter, R. H. A., P. Prince, R. E., D. J. B. Mc-Mahon, 1st Gloster Regt., R. Dunlop, 27th Cavalry., F. Call, 1st Bn. R. Irish., E. A. H. Fell, 12th Cavalry., M. Saunders, 30th Battery, R. F. A., W. R. T. Norton, 101st Grs., B. C. Wilson, 114th Marathas., R. D. Corbett, 48th Pioneers., I. A. Pollock, Oxford L. Infy., B. C. Sparrow, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles., W. R. Ames, 4th Baiputs., C. C. Walker, 28th Cavalry., C. G. Risley, 18th Lancers., Beeman, 6th Gurkhas, E. T. Dalton, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles., T. W. P. Harte, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles., S. E Waller, Royal Fusiliers., F. H. Moody, 40th Pathans., C. H. Tuck, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles., R. Sutherland, 14th Jat Lancers., P. C. Esdaile, The Queens., J. Mitchell, 14th Battery, R. F. A., D. D. Campbell R. G. A., R. Bagnall, 74th Punjabis., F. H. Hornsby, R. F. A., J. Soole, 31st Cavalry., C. Tireman, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles., H. Weaver, 114th Marathas., C. Huggins, 2nd Gordon Highs., C. A. Godson, I. M. S., C. W. Riston, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers., F. L. Nicholson, 37th Dogras., and R. Waller, Black Watch., 2nd Lts. S. Acklom, 1st H. L. I., B. Thomas, Gloucester Regt., H. A. Sansom, R. G. A., Greig, Cameronians., D. A. F. Needham, Roy. Fusiliers., H. B. Green, Northumberland Fusiliers., J. F. Martyr, R. I. Rifles., A. M. Bell, 1st Dorset Regt., H. P. Steel, York & Lancaster Regt., T. F. S. Burridge, 1st Durham L. Infy., Major M. W. Baugh, 105th Maratha L. I. Captain Harold, Political Dept.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

General Francis, Commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is granted 60 days' leave from the 1st of April. Colonel Grantham, of the 33rd Cavalry, Commands the Brigade, in his absence.

Major Winstoe, R.E., Military Works Service, is transferred from the Northern to the Western Command.

Lieutenant A. G. Murray, of the 1st Brahmans, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Armstrong of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lieutenant Esher "E" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, is permitted to resign his Commission.

2nd Lieutenant Reardon, of the Unattached List, has been ordered to embark for India, and will be attached to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment with a view to qualifying for the Indian Army.

Captain Gold, of the 55th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to "B" Battery.

Captain Smyth, Adjutant of the Cessipore Artillery Volunteers, is posted to the 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

THE Directors of the Delhi and London Bank have proposed to declare a sterling dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum or ten shilling per share for the half year ending 31st December 1906, payable on 15th April next.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said:—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 26th March, 1907.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY.

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXIV.—REVEALS A DEEP LAID PLOT.

"I'm so glad that's over, what do you make of it Bob? You were so curious, I couldn't understand you: you seemed so hard on the young fellow."

"I was, and I shall be harder still before I've done with him," replied Bob, as they walked from "The Cottage."

Bob's brows were contracted, and his face grim and set. That he was deeply moved by something she had no cognisance of Edith could see. He spoke as a man who was working out some difficult problem and was jealous of interruption.

Suddenly he stopped.

"Edith, you won't mind," said he, "but I'm going to send you home alone. I must stay here. Don't ask me why. Don't ask me any questions. I must think out something, and think it out quickly. Roy's liberty, perhaps his life depends on my bringing this matter to a successful issue. I'll tell you all later, don't ask me now. Here's the line to Mill Hill Park, and South Acton is the next Station. You'll get home easily. Leave me now, there's a good girl, and remember I'm doing this for dear old Roy."

"I understand. Good bye. Heaven help you Bob," and without another word, Edith left him, and entered the booking-office.

For a moment or two he remained standing still with his eyes fixed on the ground, and then with a muttered "No. I'd better see him alone," he turned towards the London Road.

For more than half an hour he waited, walking up and down, and then saw the figure of the young Frenchman coming up the lane. Masson did not observe him till he was close on him, and then started violently, stopped, and made as though he would have turned back.

"Stop, Masson, I want a word or two with you, and I'm going to have them."

"I dont want to talk to you any more, I have had enough of you, and be turned away."

"Stop. You'd better. If you don't do so at my bidding you will at that of the first policeman we pass."

Masson's face went white as marble. "What do you mean? How dare you!" he gasped.

"I shall be compelled to show you how I dare, if you drive me to it, though understand I have no wish to do so."

"What do you want?"

"Some information that you can give me."

"And why should I give it you? You are nothing to me."

"I may be a great deal to you in an unpleasant sense if you refuse to do as I ask."

Masson seemed to pull himself together, and his tone became arrogant as he replied:

"Bah! You are talking what you call big. I don't believe you."

"Then perhaps Arthur Inwood will when I call on him."

"Arthur Inwood!" gasped Masson. "What do you know?"

"Now, Masson, listen to me," said Bob, firmly. "You have been calling on him and passing yourself off as his murdered wife's brother, trying to get money out of him. Are you aware what the punishment for that offence is in England?" and Bob watched the young man with the greatest anxiety. He had shot an arrow in the dark, an arrow that he had constructed out of scraps of information he had laboriously gathered, and he waited to see if it had reached the mark. He was not long in doubt.

"Mr. Mackinlay, you know too much for me," said the young man. "What do you want?"

"Come and sit down here, and let us talk quietly," taking his arm and leading him towards one of the seats that are placed at intervals along the road. "You won't find me hard if you will help me. You have a friend, an Italian, by name Ferrari, who one evening a short time since carried you off in a cab from the Hotel Jacob, where you had been staying, and brought you to Dubois' house here."

Masson nodded, but said nothing, and Bob continued;

"You know the murderer of Arthur Inwood's wife is still at large and that the charge hangs over the head of my friend Roy Royston?"

Again Masson nodded.

"But Roy Royston is innocent, Masson," and Bob bent his head towards his companion's ear, "you have no wish to be mixed up in this murder and arrested on suspicion, Eh!"

"No! No! Murder No. They cannot say that of me. They cannot. I may be a swindler, a—a thief but not a murderer. No man's blood is on my hands. I swear it." In the horror of the idea he had sprung from his seat and was standing gesticulating violently before Bob who replied.

"No I don't myself think you are, but others might and you might be arrested on suspicion. Remember you have already mixed yourself up in the matter by your visits to Inwood and the fact that you have represented yourself as some one you are not, will go against you."

"True, true, I see it. What shall I do? What must I do?"

"Help to find the real murderer," said Bob, shortly.

"But how, how I know nothing about it, I do not know him."

"We shall see about that."

"What do you mean? I do not know him. I tell you I do not know him.

"Sit down, and listen to me, and I'll help you if I can. But you will have to tell me the truth, and nothing but the truth. If you hide a single thing I've done with you, and you must take your chance."

"I'll tell you everything, everything, only help me, Master Mackinlay. They hang you for murder in England? That is so?"

"Yes, we hang murderers," replied Bob, slowly. "I have heard how you made the acquaintance of Miss Clifford in Lyons, did you know your friend Ferrari then?"

"Yes, he had a brother who worked in the factory of De Chinchamps and whom Monsieur De Chinchamp turned away, and behaved badly too for no cause. The Ferraris were nearly starving then."

"Just so," and Bob smiled grimly as he continued. "And after leaving Lyons where did you go? Tell the truth, remember."

"I went out to Madagascar; there were plenty of Frenchmen there."

"Ah, yes, now I begin to see. And you met young de Chinchamp there?"

"Yes, I did; we made great friends; he was a good fellow, un bon garcon. We were like brothers; he told me everything."

"Yes, and what became of him?"

"He was killed in a brush with the natives, he died in my arms. I was desole, but I stayed on. I was making money, then I gambled, and lost it all, and I came back to France. After some time met Ferrari again, and he—he talked to me, and when I told him of the death of my friend, Raoul de Chinchamp, he swore at the name. He hated them all, but he told me to wait; he was going to England, and he might find me something to do."

"Did Ferrari belong to any Italian society—secret, you know?"

"I cannot say, but I think he does."

"Does he know Miss Clifford?"

"Miss Clifford! I don't think so, and yet, we had a quarrel about her."

"Tell me about it."

And Masson recounted the scene that had taken place in the restaurant in Soho.

Bob made no comment, and he continued:

"And when I was going to call on her afterwards he put me off, and I was taken ill, my head went all wrong, and I could remember nothing till I found myself here, at old Dubois. I have thought since it was something he had put on the envelopes I used. He spoilt two, so I had to stick down three, and a stamp, and my throat and tongue felt burning afterwards, but why he did not wish me to see her I do not know."

"Perhaps I can tell you," said Bob, quietly.

"You can tell me!"

"I think so," and for a long time afterwards the two men talked almost beneath their breath.

What Bob was saying to Masson was something that caused him immense surprise, for

BY THE WAY.

BURY SAINT EDMUNDS.

Bury Saint Edmunds, were a pageant is now being arranged by Mr. Louis Parker, is a town which has been called "bright" by Dickens and "brisk" by Carlyle. Of the Saint Edmund with which its name is associated little is known except that he was defeated and killed by the Danes about 870 A. D. The Danes, it is said, having captured him, bound him to a tree, and made him a mark for their arrows until his body was, says the chronicler, "like a porcupine." Afterwards the body was taken to London, and "lane were restored to the use of their limbs" as it was carried through Cripplegate. The shrine of Saint Edmund was long the religious centre of East England.

THE ORIGIN OF "CROSSING THE BAR."

Apropos of the interesting statement made at York on Saturday by Miss Edith Milner, a sister of Sir Frederick Milner, that Tennyson modelled his beautiful poem "Crossing the Bar" on a tombstone inscription to be found in Selby Abbey, a correspondent writes: The Selby Abbey lines quoted in the papers are a variant of a poem to be found on a tablet in Greenwich Hospital, and the discovery of a certain similarity between this poem and "Crossing the Bar" was made by a correspondent some years ago. There is no doubt, apparently, that Tennyson received his inspiration from the older piece, which was, as a matter of fact, copied from the tombstone in the Abbey by Miss Milner herself in 1870, and forwarded by a friend of hers to Tennyson."

THE HERMIT OF HIGHGATE HILL.

In some interesting notes about Highgate in the *Gentleman's Magazine* mention is made of a hermit who in 1361 lived on Highgate-hill, where he had a cell and a chapel. For mending the miry thoroughfare with gravel Edward III. permitted him to collect a toll from travellers during a period of one year, on condition that he kept the road in repair for the use of "our people passing between Highgate and Smethfelde." This is the first instance of a toll levied for the maintenance of the highway. The Highgate hermit remained a settled institution for many years after this, the hermitage being in the gift of the Bishop of London.

WHITTINGTON'S STONE.

A little way up Highgate Hill is Whittington's stone, supposed to mark the spot where Whittington heard the bells ringing: "Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." A cress originally stood here, for the purpose, it has been conjectured, of attracting the wayfarer's attention to the sufferings of the inmates of a lazar-house which stood near by. The cross was succeeded by a stone, and the stone by the present monument, which forms the base of a gas-lamp. It was set here in 1821. Like many other old legends, however, the writer says, the story of Whittington, his cat, and the bells has lived to see itself discredited, for to-day nobody believes it.

DISTINGUISHED RESIDENTS.

Farther up Highgate Hill, in Waterlow Park, still stands the mansion known as Lauderdale House, the former residence of the Earls of Lauderdale. On the opposite side of the road was Arundel House, the Seat of the Earl of Arundel. At Arundel House Lord Chancellor Bacon died, and there, too, the Lady Arabella Stuart, cousin of James I., was imprisoned for reasons of State Policy. Among the Highgate residents in more recent times were Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, William and Mary Howitt, Ruskin, Dr. Sacheverell, Mr. Barbauld (who married Miss Aiken), Charles Mathews, the actor, and George Morland, the painter. In Highgate Cemetery, adjoining, rest George Elliot, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and many others known to fame.

RECOVERING THE STOLEN "DUCHESS."

The "stolen and recovered Duchess of Devonshire" has been frequently mentioned of late in connexion with the robbery of pictures in Park-lane; but the full facts as to how the picture came back are not known. P. T. O. tells that some correspondence took place early in 1901 between Scotland Yard and the American detective agent Pinkerton, with the result that Mr. C. Morland Agnew sailed for America post-haste. When he reached Chicago Mr. Pinkerton handed him the valuable canvas. It was immediately brought back to England by Mr. Agnew. But mystery still enshrouded the famous picture. All that could be gathered from Messrs. Agnew was that they did not pay anything for its recovery. The police merely informed them that the picture had been found, and someone would have to go to America to identify it. Pinkerton's informant remained anonymous.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Nothing was ever reformed from outside. Reform, as Carlyle said, comes from the heart outwards, not from the mouth inwards.—*Outlook* (London).

Sir Mortimer Durand's love for Longfellow's doubtless made him a better Ambassador to Longfellow's countrymen.—*Christian World.*

The veriest duffer can get pleasure out of a game of cricket, but to be a duffer and to try to play golf on crowded links is to suffer depths of shame.—*Spectator*

In the France of to-day, as most certainly in England, if there is one danger that need not be feared, it is from the neoterism of a modern Alcibiades.—*Spectator.*

Revolution by hysteria will not command the support of rational suffragists among English women; it will only furnish subjects for cartoonists.—*Outlook*, (New York).

There is no more to be said for the appointment of a Royal Prince as Viceroy of India than there is for the appointment of a Royal Prince as Commander-in-Chief.—*Empire.*

Morality is the product of circumstances, and under changed circumstances changed views will prevail, according to the extent of the change in the circumstances.—*Japan Weekly Chronicle.*

The narrowed view which martyrs to the purely domestic obtain of the world makes them, after all, poor judges of their own little corner of it, and unsympathetic guides for childhood.—*Bystander.*

O, this London—this city of contrasts! Two noble domes now tower gracefully over it within a few hundred yards of each other. One is that of St. Paul's, the other that of the Central Criminal Court!—*Onlooker.*

If there are two doctrines dear to the modern scientific spirit they are the value of education and the influence of heredity? Both these principles are ignored in the attack on the House of Lords.—*Outlook*, (London).

Lent seems to have lost its significance so far as the theatrical world is concerned, and Maundy Thursday and Good Friday are regarded as the Bank-holidays of the profession.—B. W. Findon, in the *Morning Advertiser.*

We have become more brisk and "alive," but we have lost every vestige of the picturesque and romantic. So many things interest us that, unless we "hustle," we cannot possibly crowd them all into our allotted span.—*Gentlewoman.*

The "blue water" school is condemned out of the mouth of its own representative [Lord Tweedmouth]. Lord Roberts need not "despair." He has sown the seed, and circumstances are watering it. The day of harvest is nearer than he thinks.—*Broad Arrow.*

The married man is braver than the bachelor because he has more sense of responsibility—because, in a word, he is more of the man, because he has learned the lesson of the subjection of himself to the safety of the interests committed to him.—*Daily News.*

The danger of sudden invasion by a German Fleet has actually been discussed openly in the British Parliament. This is either an incredible overestimate of possibilities or malicious hypocrisy behind which worse is concealed.—Prof. Schiemann, in the *Kreuz Zeitung.*

He would indeed be hardened in his mind whose feelings were not touched by the opening of the first snowdrop or daffodil. It is the purest of all sensuous poetry, yet it is curious that, in the garden, decay is more productive of good verses than living and absolute beauty.—*Academy.*

As we look round on the field of literature to-day it is remarkable and somewhat disappointing to find how few of those who have benefited by the Elementary Education Acts have risen to fame. There seem to have been far more who rose when schooling was more difficult to obtain.—*Academy.*

THE DISGRACE OF THE AIR.

(It is denied that the air of Oxford is unhealthy).

If you wake with a weary sensation,
With a head that is heavy as lead,
And a resolute disinclination
To quit the delights of your bed,
If yesterday's good resolution
The morning refuses to crown,
Put it down to a bad constitution
But don't blame the air of the town.

If at classics you are not acute or
Can't traverse the length of the Pons
Asinorum, and madden your tutor,
And worry the rest of the dons;
If they say you're a drone in your college;
Be just, when at last you're sent down—
Blame the bad ventilation of knowledge,
Don't rail at the air of the town.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waller, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper and 17 Chenies, Groves, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHION NOVELTIES: THE SLEEVELESS TUNIC.

A leading feature of the spring modes has managed to elude the vigilance of the all-important Paris ateliers and has found its way in some wonderful manner, impossible to conjecture, into our midst, and has met with instant approval. The sleeveless tunic is a most graceful garment and eminently suitable for dinner wear, and will doubtless be exploited in countless forms and materials. Some of the chief points I will try to describe of this charming style. The one I saw was fashioned in moss-green Liberty satine, the long tunic fell in soft full folds in decided points on each side of the front which was accentuated by a two-inch wide embroidery of dull gold, the same trimming being continued round the bib or pinaforte bodice. This tunic was sleeveless and cut en ronde at the neck, showing a high guimpe and elbow sleeves of Paris lace. The long lace skirt of the same showed at the back, where the tunic over-gown was shorter. This tunic was like a semi-Princesse robe in the front, only cut without any seams; a little way below the hips it increased in width and fell in soft full folds to the edge of the lace underskirt. Another combination, which looks very artistic, is of Tyrian silk and mousseline de soie. The under-gown of golden-brown mousseline de soie shows through the tunic over-skirt in the front and at each side, the latter being laced across with fine gold cords, from the waist downwards, the Greek border being used for this, giving a very quaintly picturesque look to the whole.

THE IDEAL TEA-GOWN.

This form of gown seems to me an ideal one for tea-gowns, which are gradually assuming a more shapely appearence, most of them semi-fitting. Embroideries of silk in the same tones of the gown are freely used for indoor wear, and girls will find it profitable to do their own embroideries if they wish to lessen the expence. This is easily done in lengths of the silk or cashmere, about 4in. wide, which should have either a strip of muslin or thin canvas tucked at the back to prevent drawing. An original gown, perfect in its charming simplicity, is the creation of a very clever couturiere, who prides herself on gowning her customers according to their respective types, and not according to the latest rules of fashion. This was of palest maize Liberty satin, which absolutely moulded the tall slender figure, and fell in ample folds. The corsage was gracefully swathed and draped in crepe de Chine, making the outline of the decollete vaguely, and was gathered up at one side with a long narrow jewelled buckle. The sleeves, open to the shoulder, formed long winged draperies, caught together at the upper portion by tiny, jewelled clasps to match. These were studded with topaz, amethysts, and diamonds. The satin shoes of maize satin were embroidered in the same jewels.

SATIN CLOTH FOR EVENING GOWNS.

Many of the newest evening gowns are being made of the finest cloth that looks almost like satin, and this is profusely mixed with lace; a strange combination, yet the effect is really very elegant when the colours are very pale and delicate. One of chalk white has just been designed for a trousseau gown; the foundation of a thick guipure, the whole of the skirt and corsage having waved strappings of cloth forming a complete striped effect. Each stripe of the cloth was mitred off at the bottom of the skirt, and finished with a large flat opalescent button. Quite at the end of the skirt a full ruching of cloth kept the skirt away from the feet. The skirts cannot cling, and fall too closely to the figure, but they must not cling around the feet; by some means they must be held away, and yet no stiff appearance must be given.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

How the "Ring" Fights.

The *Melbourne Age* writes:—The British-German-American shipping "ring" which is making such strenuous endeavours to frustrate the initiatory work of the contractors for the new Australian ocean mail contract, Sir James Laing and Co., is still exerting all its strength and influence to damage the chances of success of Messrs. Laing and those associated with them. Yesterday the press ally of the "ring" in Melbourne dished up afresh the story that Mr. Trevisa Clarke, the representative of the firm now in Melbourne, had asked the Federal Government to come to its assistance by guaranteeing debentures to the sum of £7,250,000, the suggestion being that such a covering was necessary to enable the mail syndicate to let its contracts for the construction of the mail boats. The narrative was spiced with other suggestions, that the Ministry was "in a quandary," that certain "Socialists" were opposed to assistance being given to "a private syndicate"—and so on. Every responsible person connected with the Government, the contractors and their agents gives a most emphatic denial to the story.

The Prime Minister, when interviewed yesterday, said:—"I have only had one interview with Mr. Trevisa Clarke and Mr. Esplen, who is with that gentleman, and they made no reference whatever to proposals for guaranteeing debentures. The only thing about the contract that can be described as a hitch is that we are watching with interest for the work of construction to be begun, the plans having been passed for that purpose. Of course, I have received outside suggestions as to assistance being given to the contractors, but I have had no application from the syndicate of the kind now suggested. I do not remember that we have received any letters from the syndicate except formal ones, enclosing plans. There might, as I said in the House, be some matters of detail for alteration in the contract We should be prepared to extend to the contractors any reasonable concession in that regard. If, however, they were to ask for any variations of a serious character, it would be impossible to grant them. When I spoke on the subject in the House I was anticipating that there might be some trifling alteration in detail. There could be no substantial alteration without fresh tenders being invited. The attitude of the Government is one which will be supported by Parliament. It is this:—If these contractors, or any other contractors with the Commonwealth, are sought to be subjected to unfair competition and to be prevented from fulfilling their engagements by overhostility, it will be in the interest of the Government to stand behind them as far as it reasonably can, while preserving its agreement with them. It will be for Parliament to say what steps it will be necessary to take even in that direction. Certainly, speaking for the Government, I say that the contractors shall have every opportunity we can give them of fulfilling the contracts they have entered into."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	15	12	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	27	19	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	14	9	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sud Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	22	56
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	7	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	13
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	17
Total.....	94	85	181
Total plague deaths to date..	137,415		
Same date last year.....	126	111	258

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

* Out of these 1 imported case in Surat.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is to be arrested and taken to St. Louis to testify in the State of Missouri's action against the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Rockefeller has refused to go to St. Louis voluntarily, and it has been impossible to serve him with a subpœna, as he lives at his country house practically in a state of siege. A warrant for his arrest has been issued by the United States Supreme Court, and the consequence is that the millionaire may be taken into custody by any United States Marshal wherever he may be. Other officials of the Standard Oil Trust are to be arrested and forced to give evidence in the suit.

THE TWO SERVICES.

JUGGLING WITH THE FLEET.

According to Mr. Robertson's statement when introducing the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, the juggling with the fleet is not yet finished. "He was informed by the responsible officers that the organisation of the fleet would not be completed until May, 1908," were the words he used in giving the members a warning to look out for further changes. Hitherto we had thought that the Board of Admiralty as a whole was responsible for the organisation of the fleet. Apparently the charge that the Admiralty is being run by one or two is to be stimulated by such utterances as these in Parliament. We certainly do not think Mr. Robertson's phrase was a happy one; and it may have been a case of blurting out the truth unintentionally. Neither he nor the Prime Minister waxed very enthusiastic over the two-Power standard, although they are both committed to the acceptance of that standard, probably under the compulsion of a public opinion which they are beginning to see their parsimony in regard to naval affairs is awakening. Fortunately this healthy stimulant has preserved us from any very large reduction in this year's estimates; but unfortunately it has not yet become sufficiently pronounced to insist upon a larger building programme.

THE DUTIES OF MARINES.

The old taunt so frequently used in the fleet a few years ago about having "better times than the captain of Marines," has lost its sting in the modern fleet. Before the Marine officers now receive a common training with the future executives and engineers at Osborne and Dartmouth take up responsible positions in the fleet, the present Marine officers will have been so far merged as hardly to be distinguishable from the executive officer, if the present policy of the Admiralty is persistently pursued. Already the Marine officer takes turn as officer of the day with the executive lieutenants in many of our large ships, and they are also appointed for physical training duties and to superintend gymnastic exercises. The gunnery and torpedo course undergone by the Marine officer likewise more closely approximates to that of the executive lieutenant than used to be the case. In the past, however, there has been a difference between the courses of the "Blue" and the "Red" Marine respectively. This has now been abolished, and in future all Marine officers will be given the same amount; of instruction, including 20 days' instruction in electricity and 15 days' wireless telegraphy in the torpedo school. In this latter there should be a particularly useful field for the exercise of a Marine officer's knowledge on board ships fitted with a wireless telegraphy installation.

FOOD IN THE NAVY.

Often as the food question in the Navy has been discussed, there are some points in the much-abused prevailing system that are persistently overlooked or wilfully ignored. The want of elasticity is not all it ought to be, perhaps, but it is greater than a good many are aware of. When it is said there is one rigid system for man and boy in all ships in all latitudes, the statement does not accurately represent the present state of affairs. For instance, there is a different scale of victualling for those who serve in gunboats on the inland waters, and the rivers of South Africa and China, than for those, say, serving in the Atlantic Fleet or the Second Cruiser Squadron. On the China rivers and lakes it is not always possible to obtain fresh beef or mutton—except buffalo beef, which is far from palatable in these regions—and here the commanders of the gunboats are permitted to obtain the much more obtainable meat ration of fowl, one fowl counting as two pounds of beef, to be divided between two men. Fresh fish can also be bought, where beef or mutton is not obtainable, by the senior officer present if he deems it advisable to do so. Where the crews of these small gunboats consist of Chinese, Goanese, Burmese, or Hindoos they are allowed to mess themselves, and be granted provision money in lieu of provisions, if that is the more satisfactory plan. On the gunboats that patrol the African rivers and lakes the crews are allowed a cup of tea, coffee, or chocolate per diem, and a bottle of stout or beer is also a daily ration; fresh fruit is also issued to them at the discretion of the medical officer. Porridge for breakfast is also issued to the crews of these African gunboats who sometimes find themselves on salt provisions for some days together. The boys in the training ships likewise, as is well known have different diet to that served out to the crews of seagoing ships, in which such things as corned pork and dripping find a place. The sweeping assertion that admiral and boy fare alike in the Navy whether at the North Pole or on the equator, is, therefore, misleading, and needs qualification.

THE NEW ARMY PROPOSALS.

The new Army proposals have been the subject of a great deal of discussion in all military circles. So far as we can gather, the general opinion is unfavourable. With the fullest appreciation of the high abilities and excellent intention of Mr. Haldane there is a general tendency to regard the new scheme as but another added to the long list or those which have proposed to regenerate the Military Forces of the Crown, and as likely to fail as its predecessors. The melancholy outstanding fact is that the Regular Army has been reduced, while the Territorial Army is a "speculative" organisation—the word is Mr. Haldane's. The strongest repugnance to the scheme is felt in the Militia, which sees itself dismembered, and destined to disappear into the substance of the Regular and Territorial Armies. The Imperial Yeomanry and the Volunteers do not seem to look with kindly eyes upon the scheme. As to the Regular Army, deprived of its good battalions, it contemplates with no favour the reduction of those that remain by thirty rank and file. The establishments of the Army have been fixed by experienced military organisers to meet the necessities of training and to provide the required drafts, besides being of a strength judged to be necessary for the service the Army is required to execute. Now we see the insidious process of reduction still going on, not in organised units, but by weakening those that remain. We are told that the Army Council are "satisfied." If that be the case we are sorry for it, for the Army is not at all satisfied at what is being done. The truth is that Mr. Haldane, pledged to effect economies, is driven to expedients of this kind, while the Army Council registers the decision. The tailor doing his best with insufficient material will certainly not satisfy his customer.

CONTROVERSIAL POINTS.

The statement made upon the Army Estimates travelled much beyond the ordinary subjects debate on such occasions, and bristled with points of a very controversial nature. Among other subjects Mr. Haldane referred to the Royal Artillery, and we are not surprised that the General Staff has not been able to come to agreement with him upon certain of his proposals. He has not been able, as he explained, to substitute "for a few at least of our Regular Artillerymen," 2,000 or 3,000 artillerymen trained on a Militia basis. He wanted these men not for serving the guns, but as drivers bringing up supplies in the ammunition columns. His own opinion is that this can be managed to some extent, but he has evidently met with opposition, and is constrained to go very cautiously, so that he tells us he has not as yet reduced a single Royal Artilleryman. It has been brought home to him that, in the modern artillery fight, men are required who have been trained to the highest degree, and since ammunition is expended very quickly and the drivers have to come under fire, they also must be highly trained. We hope he realises that there will be casualties in the trained artillerymen with the guns, and that men serving with the ammunition columns require also to be trained so that they can take their places. It would be a very great mistake to suppose that a man driving an ammunition column is like a "Pickford's driver"—the phrase was Mr. Haldane's—for he requires a thorough military training and much skill as a gunner. We are glad, therefore, to see it realised that the matter is one of such seriousness that we ought not to run any risks. Mr. Haldane yet hopes, however, to get a large part of the divisional ammunition column on a Militia basis; but we hope he will move with the utmost caution in this matter.

SUDDEN CALLS.

Another deficiency of the scheme is its failure to produce a field or striking force, such as we might require to send out at short notice, as when the crisis occurred last year on the Egyptian frontier. That crisis, might, of course, have taken a very much more serious turn, but as things were, it was necessary to despatch forces, and to some extent to dislocate arrangements. Mr. Haldane has not explained how he proposes to provide this striking force. Partly it may be out of the few battalions at home which are supernumerary to those required for the Expeditionary Force, but mostly we apprehend by taking battalions from the commands. One great difficulty is the shortage in the number of reservists, and for this reason the A Reserve has been organised. At present it would number only 5,000 men, but that establishment has not been reached, and provision is therefore to be made to increase this branch of the Reserve, so that we may create an element which should enable us to mobilise rapidly a fighting force of large dimensions. Mr. Haldane tells us that the General Staff is working out plans with this object. So far as we can understand from his speech, his ideas concerning the Striking Force are now a little vague. Probably the Expeditionary Force and the Striking Force may be the same organisation, the latter taking from the former the elements capable of being despatched at once and completing the numbers by drafting men from the A Reserve. No doubt Mr. Haldane will give some further explanation.

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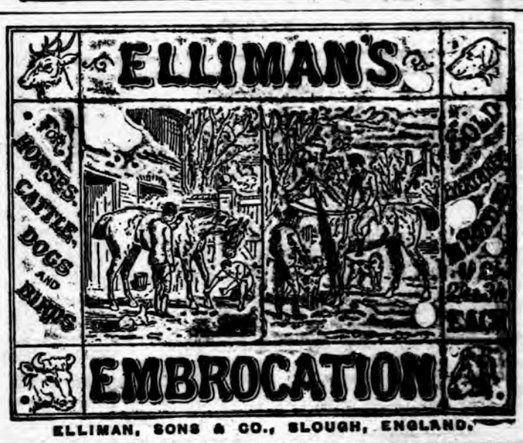

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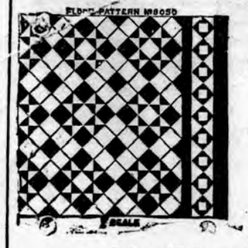

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